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G. H. DORET'S
FRENCH GRAMMAR
WITH
ENGLISH PUBLIC NOTICES.

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A
FRENCH GRAMMAR
FOR
ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND
ENGLISH STUDENTS
PREPARING FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

BY
GUSTAVE H. DORET,

Head Foreign Master of King's School and Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury; Queen Elizabeth's Schools, Faversham and Sevenoaks; Grammar School, Maidstone, &c.



"Scribendi rectè sapere est et principium et fons."—HORACE *de poetica*



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 enough to make a group.



"~~Scitandum est quod...~~"

155

112-1024

18, KING William

79. ~~SECRET~~

IN PREPARATION.

THE
BOOK OF FRENCH EXERCISES
AND COMPOSITION
FOR
ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ENGLISH
STUDENTS.

RANKEN & Co., Printers, Drury Court, St. Mary-le-Strand, London, W.C.

P R E F A C E .

TAKING into consideration the number of French Grammars already published, it may seem a work of superfluity to write another. I have, however, yielded to the wishes of my numerous pupils and friends, and in the present book offer a Grammar which, at all events, has the advantage of being short, clear, and concise. It has been my especial aim to write for *English* pupils, and, after an experience in preparing for public examinations of over twenty years, it is my belief that this little work will be found particularly useful to the student, on account of its simplicity and brevity—characteristics which will enable him, without any great effort, to learn it by heart. I have not rested content with my own views as to the requirements of English boys, but have sought the advice of University men who have spent the greater portion of their lives in public school work, and to them, one and all, I tender my sincere thanks for the help afforded.

G. H. D.

MARYLAND HOUSE, MAIDSTONE,

Feb. 27, 1882.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

It will not be out of place, before beginning this work, to speak a word on the source of the French language. French derived its origin from the Latin, although the intercourse with Gaul of the tribes who penetrated into that country, and the connection which various nations had with it, may have been the means of bringing in a considerable number of words which do not belong to that tongue. When Cæsar took possession of Gaul, he naturally sought to introduce into it the language of Rome ; but, as the country was full of soldiers and traders, Low Latin became common. Two distinct dialects arose—the Langue d'Oc or Langue Provençal (the language of the troubadours), which was spoken in the South ; and the Langue d'Oïl, which was used in Normandy, Picardy, Burgundy, and Ile-de-France. They derived their name from the particles *oc* and *oïl*, which mean “yes.” In the thirteenth century the language spoken in Ile-de-France predominated in proportion as that province increased in political influence, gradually became universal, and in the fourteenth century the Langue d'Oïl became the language of France. The tonic accent in French is always placed on one of two syllables ; on the penultimate, if the word ends with an *e* mute, as in *chōse*, *livre* ; on the last, if it ends with any other letter, as in *parlēr*, *parleūr*. The Latin accent has remained in French words, while the atonic vowel, whether the penultimate or the last, has been omitted. For instance : *amare*, *aimēr* ; *mortalis*, *mortēl* ; *oraculum*, *orācle*. In the fourteenth century the cases disappeared, and the singular and plural numbers were formed from the accusa-

tive : *murum* became *mur* ; *muros* became *murs*. *S*, *x*, and *z* were used indifferently in Old French, and *l* was softened into *u* : thus *malos* became *maus*, *maux*.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

Lat. French	Lat. French	Lat. French	Lat. French	Lat. French
-o -e	-eo -s	-isco -is	-io -s	-abam -oie, -ois, -ais
-as -es	-es -s	-iscis -is	-is -s	-avi -ai
-at -e	-et -t	-iscit -it	-it -t	-antem } -ant
-amus -ons	-emus -ons	-iscimus -issons	-imus -ons	-entem }
-atis -ez	-etis -ez	-iscitis -issez	-itis -ez	-atum -é
-ant -ent	-ent ent	-iscunt -issent	-iunt -ent	-itum -i

The Future and Conditional have been formed by affixing the Present and Imperfect of the verb *avoir* to the Infinitive.

For further information, see Brachet's Historical Grammar.

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"Lex sum sermonis, linguarum regula certa, qui me non didicit cætera nulla petat."—*Bacon*.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

ERRATA.

Page 11, line 11, for "des arcs-en-ciels," read "des arcs-en-ciel."

" 13, " 9, for "gens d'affaire," read "gens d'affaires."

" 27, " 20, 21, for "quint," read "Quint."

" 66, " 13, for "anglais," read "Anglais."

" 95, " 13, for "carosse," read "carrosse."

THE ACCENT **grave**, and the accent **circumflexe**; and four signs: the **tréma**, the **apostrophe**, the **cédille**, the **trait d'union**.

1. The accent **aigu** (') , which is placed over **e** to give it a more acute sound (or *fermé*), as *bonté, café*.*

2. The accent **grave** (``) is used over **e** whenever it is followed by a silent syllable—that is, a consonant followed by an **e** *mute*, as : *père, mère, révére* ; also in a few words ending in **près** and in words ending in **es** taken from Latin, as : *accès, succès, progrès*. It is also put on **a** and **u** : in **à** (*preposition*), to distinguish it from **a** (*verb*, has) ; in **là** (*adverb*, there), to distinguish it from **la** (*article*, the, or *personal pronoun*, her, it) ; in **où** (*adverb*, where), to distinguish it from **ou** (*conjunction*, or.)

* The etymology of French words used in this grammar will be found in the vocabulary of the "BOOK OF EXERCISES AND COMPOSITION."

3. (a) The accent **circonflexe** (ˆ) is found on vowels having a broad sound, and indicates generally the omission of a letter or letters, as : *apôtre, tête, aimât*, formerly written *apostre, teste, aimast* ; or the contraction of letters, as : *âge*, formerly *aage* ; *mûr, sûr, crû*, contracted from the Latin words *maturus, securus, cretus*.

(b) **Dû** (*past participle*) has the circonflexe, whilst **du** (*article*) has none.

(c) The accent **circonflexe** is placed over the letter **i** of verbs ending in **aitre** and **oitre**, whenever **i** is followed by a **t**, as : *parait, connaissez, croît* ; over the vowel which precedes **mes, tes**, in the first and second persons plural of the Preterite definite ; and over the vowel which precedes **t** in the third person singular of the Imperfect Subjunctive Mood, as : *fûmes, aimâtes, reçût*.

3. The **tréma** (*diæresis*), formed of two dots (¨), is a sign placed over the vowels **e, i, u**, to show that they are to be pronounced separately, as : *poëte, haïr, Saül*, which are pronounced *po-è-te, ha-ïr, Sa-ul*. The **tréma** is placed on the **e** of the termination **gue** when the **u** is to be sounded, as : *ciguë, exigüë*, pronounced *cigu, exigü*.

4. The **apostrophe** (') indicates the elision of either of the three vowels **a, e, i**,* as : *l'ami, l'enfance, s'il*, instead of *le ami, la enfance, si il*.†

(a) **E** is elided in **je, me, te, se, le, de, ne, que, ce** ; in **jusque**, before **a, au, aux, ici, où**, as : *jusqu'ou* ; in **lorsque, puisque, quoique**, before **il, ils, elle, elles, eux, un, une, on**, as : *quoiqu'il, lorsqu'elle* ; in **quelque** before **un, une, autre**, as : *quelqu'un* ; in **entre**, in compound words only, as : *entr'acte*.

(b) **I** is elided only in **si**, before **il** or **ils** : *s'il, s'ils*.

5. The **cédille** (*cedilla*) is a sign placed under **c**, when this letter is to be pronounced like **s**, before **a, o, u**, as : *façade, leçon, reçu*.

6. The **trait d'union** (*hyphen*) (-) connects two or more

* The elision takes place only before a vowel or *h* mute.

† The article is not elided before *oui, un* (the figure one), *onze, onzième, ovate, yacht*, as : *le oui, le un, la ovate, le yacht*.

words ; examples : *chef-d'œuvre, nouveau-né, quatre-vingt-dix, donnez-le-moi.*

RULE.—The **trait d'union** is used :

(a) Between the parts of proper nouns, and of most compound nouns : *Pas-de-Calais, perce-neige*. Except proper names beginning with an article : *La Fontaine, La Bruyère*.

(b) Between numbers under one hundred : *quatre-vingt-dix-neuf* ; except when **et** is placed between the numbers, as : *vingt et un, quarante et un*.

(c) Between a verb and the pronouns **je, moi, tu, toi, il, elle, ils, elles, le, la, les, nous, vous, ce, on,** and **y**, when these pronouns come after a verb and are the subjects or objects of it, as : *parlez-moi, donnez-le-moi*, speak to me, give it to me. But say : *Viendrez-vous me voir ?* will you come and see me ? because the pronoun **me** is not the object of the verb *viendrez*, but of the verb *voir*.

(d) After the word **très** : *très-bon, très-savant* ;* between the personal pronouns and **même** : *lui-même, nous-mêmes* ; between the particles **ci** and **là** and the words to which they are joined : *celui-ci, celle-là, cette fille-là*.

* The hyphen is now generally omitted after *très*, except in *Très-Haut*, Most-High.

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLE.—Accidence.

7. There are in French **two** articles: the **definite** and the **indefinite**, expressed as follows, according to the gender and number of the noun to which they relate.

8. Definite Article.

The—**le**, masculine singular, as: *le père*, the father.

„ **la**, feminine singular, as: *la mère*, the mother.

„ **les**, both genders, plural: *les pères*, *les mères*.

(a) **Le**, **la** are abridged into **l'** before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute*: *l'enfant*, *l'homme*, *l'encre*, instead of *le enfant*, *le homme*, *la encre*.

(b) The preposition **de** (*of* or *from*) and the article **le** are contracted into **du**: *du père*, of the father; not, *de le père*.

De and the article **les** are contracted into **des**: *des pères*, *des*

* *h* is aspirated in the following words:

<i>ha !</i>	<i>ha !</i>	<i>héron</i> ,	heron.
<i>hache</i> ,	<i>axe</i> .	<i>héros</i> ,	hero.
<i>hachis</i> ,	<i>hash</i> .	<i>hêtre</i> ,	beech (tree).
<i>haie</i> ,	<i>hedge</i> .	<i>hibou</i> ,	owl.
<i>haillon</i> ,	<i>rag</i> .	<i>hiérarchie</i> ,	hierarchy.
<i>haine</i> ,	<i>hatred</i> .	<i>horde</i> ,	horde.
<i>hâir</i> ,	<i>to hate</i> .	<i>hors</i> ,	except.
<i>halétant</i> .	<i>panting</i> .	<i>houblon</i> ,	hops.
<i>halle</i> ,	<i>market</i> .	<i>houille</i> ,	coal.
<i>halte</i> ,	<i>halt</i> .	<i>hussard</i> ,	hussar.
<i>harangue</i> ,	<i>harangue</i> .	<i>hameau</i> ,	hamlet.
<i>harasser</i> ,	<i>to harass</i> .	<i>hanneton</i> ,	May-bug.
<i>hardiesse</i> ,	<i>boldness</i> .	<i>hasard</i> ,	chance.
<i>hareng</i> ,	<i>herring</i> .	<i>hâte</i> ,	haste.
<i>haricot</i> ,	<i>kidney-bean</i> .	<i>hauteur</i> ,	haughtiness.
<i>harnais</i> ,	<i>harness</i> .	<i>Hollande</i> ,	Holland.
<i>harpe</i> ,	<i>harp</i> .	<i>homard</i> ,	lobster.
<i>hennir</i> ,	<i>to neigh</i> .	<i>honte</i> ,	shame.
<i>Henri</i> ,	<i>Henry</i> .	<i>huit</i> ,	eight.
<i>hutte</i> ,	<i>hut</i> .	<i>hurlement</i> ,	howling.

mères, of or from the fathers, of or from the mothers; and not, *de les pères, de les mères*.

(c) The preposition **à** (to, at) and **le** (the) form **au** : *au père*, to the father; **à** and **les** form **aux** : *aux pères*, to the fathers, instead of *à les pères*.

9. Definite Article with the Prepositions **à** and **de**.

Of the **du**, masculine singular.
 and **de la**, feminine singular.
 from the, **de l'**, both genders sing. before a vowel or *h* mute.
 des, both genders plural.

To the **au**, masculine singular.
 and **à la**, feminine singular.
 at the, **à l'**, both genders sing. before a vowel or *h* mute.
 aux, both genders plural.

Indefinite Article.

10. **A** or **un**, masculine : *un frère*, a brother.
 une, feminine, *une sœur*, a sister.

The preposition **de** is abridged into **d'** before a vowel or *h* mute.

11. The article **le**, **la**, **les**, with the preposition **de** prefixed, is used with nouns to express a part of the things or persons spoken of, and generally corresponds to the English words *some* or *any*.

Donnez-moi du pain, give me bread, some bread—that is, a certain quantity of the bread, a part of the bread.

Il y avait des hommes, there were men, some men.

Avez-vous des livres? have you any books?

Cet homme a de l'argent, that man has money, some money.

REMARK.—The definite article and the preposition must be repeated in French before all nouns which are used in the same case, although omitted in English, as: *les pères, les mères et les enfants étaient présents*, the fathers, mothers, and children were present.

Nous avons du pain et de la viande, we have bread and meat.

Use of the Article.—Syntax.

12. (a) The definite article *le, la, les*, is placed before nouns expressing **classes or ideas** used in a general sense :

Les hommes sont mortels, men are mortal.

Le vice est honteux, vice is shameful.

(b) The definite article is used before names of title, dignity, etc. :

La reine Victoria, Queen Victoria.

Le prince Albert, Prince Albert.

Monsieur le président, Chairman.

(c) The definite article precedes names of countries and provinces, as : *La France, l'Angleterre, la Bretagne, la Champagne*, unless they are used as places of extraction, exportation, going out, employed instead of adjectives or preceded by **en** :

Du vin de Bourgogne, Burgundy wine.

Les vins d'Espagne, Spanish wines.

Je viens d'Italie, I come from Italy.

Je vais en France, I am going to France.

REMARKS.—The five great divisions of the world and a few proper names of countries, such as : *Le Mexique, la Guadeloupe, le Pérou, les Indes, l'Anjou, les Ardennes, la Côte-d'or*, etc., always take the definite article. Examples :

Nous arrivons de l'Amérique, we arrive from America.

Il fut envoyé aux Indes, he was sent to India.

(d) The definite article is used in French with nouns of measure, weight, number, time, fees, salary, etc. ; and the preposition **per** is translated by **par** :

Trois francs la livre, three francs a pound.

Deux fois le jour (par jour), twice a day (per diem).

Tant par an, so much a year (per annum).

Suppression of the Definite Article.

13. The definite article is omitted when the noun is indeterminate—that is, indicates the person or thing in a vague or general way, as :

La maison est en flammes, the house is in flames.

Il a un courage de lion, he has the courage of a lion.

14. Although the noun is used to express a part, **de** is used instead of **du, de la, des**, if the noun is preceded by an adjective, or if it comes after a negative verb :

Nous avons de bon pain, de belles pommes,
We have good bread, fine apples.
Nous n'avons pas de pain, we have no bread.

15. If the adjective and the substantive form a compound noun, then the article is used, as :

Des grand'-mères, des beaux-fils, some grandmothers, some sons-in-law.

16. The article is omitted when the substantive is preceded by a **collective noun**, an adverb of **quantity**, the words **genre, espèce, sorte**, etc., and **que** used instead of **combien**. Examples

<i>Un grand nombre de personnes,</i>	a great number of people.
<i>Trop de vin,</i>	too much wine.
<i>Une sorte de fruit,</i>	a kind of fruit.
<i>Que d'hommes !</i>	what a number of men !

17. The definite article is also omitted with cardinal numbers used to designate order or rank :

Chapitre six, chapter the sixth.
Louis quatorze, Louis the fourteenth.

✚ **Bien**, much, many, and **la plupart**, most, take the definite article :

Bien des gens, many people.
La plupart des hommes, most men.

18. Such expressions as : *My father's hat, the queen's palace*, etc., must be changed in French. The object possessed must precede the possessor : *The hat of my father, the palace of the queen*, le chapeau de mon père, le palais de la reine.

19. Nouns expressing the matter of which a thing is made, the time or place to which it belongs, that which produces it, or the contents of the first, are preceded by **de**, and placed after the thing spoken of :

<i>Une montre d'or,</i>	a gold watch.
<i>Un habit d'hiver,</i>	a winter coat.
<i>De la confiture de groseille,</i>	currant jelly.
<i>Une tasse de café,</i>	a cup of coffee.

20. The preposition **à** is placed before nouns to express **use, end, purpose, means**, or when **with** can be understood, as :

<i>Une salle-à-manger,</i>	a dining-room.
<i>Un couteau-à-papier,</i>	a paper-knife.
<i>Un bateau-à-vapeur,</i>	a steamboat.
<i>Une maison à trois étages,</i>	a three-story house.

21. The definite article, with the preposition **à** (**au, à la, aux**), is used, if the second noun in English represents something sold in a place, or something to eat or to drink, or also peculiarity in dress or in appearance, as :

<i>La halle au blé,</i>	the corn exchange.
<i>Le marché aux fleurs,</i>	the flower market.
<i>La dame au chapeau vert,</i>	the lady with the green hat.
<i>La fille aux yeux bleus,</i>	the blue-eyed girl.
<i>Il porte un habit à la française,</i>	he wears a French fashioned coat.

N.B.—The adverbs, **the more, the less**, are translated by **plus, moins**, as : *Moins on pense, plus on parle*, the less one thinks, the more one speaks.

Omission of the Indefinite Article.

22. The indefinite article is omitted in French :

(a) After **quel**, what :

<i>Quel homme !</i>	what a man !
<i>Quelle femme !</i>	what a woman !

(b) With the title of a book :

Histoire d'Angleterre, a history of England.

(c) With nouns expressing nationality, profession, trade, used as qualifications :

<i>Je suis français,</i>	I am a Frenchman.
<i>Il est médecin,</i>	he is a physician.

(d) A substantive used as an explanation of another does not take the indefinite article in French, as :

Ce livre, ouvrage du plus grand mérite,
This book, a work of the greatest merit.

(e) In maxims, proverbs, sayings, the indefinite article is generally omitted :

Femme sage est plus que femme belle (Voltaire),
A wise woman is better than a beautiful one.

CHAPTER II.

NOUN.—Accidence.

23. There are in French two genders : the masculine gender and feminine gender ; and two numbers : the singular and the plural.

I.—Formation of the Plural in Nouns.

24. I. GENERAL RULE.—The plural of nouns is formed by adding **s** to their singular, as :

<i>Le père,</i> the father.	|	<i>les pères,</i> the fathers.
<i>le livre,</i> the book.	|	<i>les livres,</i> the books.

II. Nouns ending in **s**, **x**, **z** in their singular do not alter in their plural :

<i>Le fils,</i> the son.	|	<i>les fils,</i> the sons.
<i>une croix,</i> a cross.	|	<i>des croix,</i> some crosses.
<i>un nez,</i> a nose.	|	<i>des nez,</i> some noses.

III. Nouns ending in **au** or **eu** take **x** in their plural :

<i>Un chapeau,</i> a hat.	|	<i>Des chapeaux,</i> hats.
<i>Un neveu,</i> a nephew.	|	<i>Des neveux,</i> nephews.

Except *landau*, which makes *landaus* in the plural.

IV. Nouns ending in **al** change **al** into **aux** :

<i>Un cheval,</i> a horse.	|	<i>Des chevaux,</i> horses.
<i>Un canal,</i> a canal.	|	<i>Des canaux,</i> canals.

EXCEPTIONS.—(a) *Bal*, a ball ; *carnaval*, carnival ; *régal*, a feast ; *pal*, pale ; *chacal*, jackal ; *serval*, tiger-cat ; take an **s** in their plural : *des bals*, *des chacals*.

(b) *Bijou*, jewel ; *caillou*, flint ; *chou*, cabbage ; *genou*, knee ; *hibou*, owl ; *joujou*, toy ; and *pou*, louse ; take an **x** in their plural : *bijoux*, *cailloux*, etc.

The others in **ou** take **s**.

(c) *Bail*, lease ; *corail*, coral ; *émail*, enamel ; *soupirail*, air-hole ; *travail*, work ; *vantail*, folding-door ; change **ail** into **aux** in their plural : *baux*, *coraux*, *travaux*.

Bétail, cattle, makes *bestiaux*, *travail*, trave, makes *travails*.

The others in **ail** take **s**.

Ail, aïeul, ciel, œil, have two plural forms :

Sing.	Plural
ail	ails aulx } garlic.
aïeul	aïeuls—grandfathers. aïeux—ancestors.
ciel	ciels—skies (in a figurative sense, as in pictures). cieux—heavens.
œil	yeux—eyes. œils—only used in <i>œils-de-bœuf</i> , oval windows (round windows); <i>œils-de-serpent</i> ; <i>œils-de-poisson</i> ; <i>œils-de-chat</i> (precious stones).

REMARK.—All parts of speech, except the adjective, when used substantively, remain unchanged in their plural :

Les qui, les quand, les pourquoi pleuvent de tous côtés (Voltaire),
The who's, the when's, the why's, pour from all sides.

II.—Plural of Proper Nouns.—Syntax.

25. Proper nouns do not change in the plural, if they really represent the persons so called, viz. :

Les deux Corneilles étaient frères, the two Corneilles were brothers.
Les Corneille, les Racine, les Molière, les La Fontaine ont illustré leur siècle, Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine have illustrated their age.

26. But proper names used as common nouns—that is, when they designate persons resembling in character, talent, qualities, those to whom the proper names belong—take the mark of the plural, as :

Les Corneilles, les Racines, les Molières les La Fontaines seront toujours rares—that is, men like Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine will always be rare.

We say, *Les Pharaons, les Césars, les Scipions, les Stuarts, les Dourbons, les Condés*, etc., because each of these nouns is taken in a collective sense.

27. Proper names of writers, printers, painters, engravers, take the plural if they indicate their works, as :

Des Virgiles, des Elzéviros (editions of Elzévir), *des Raphaëls, des Rembrandts*.

III.—Plural of Compound Substantives.

28. In compound substantives, nouns and adjectives **only** can take the plural. The other parts of speech do not alter.

(a) If a compound substantive is formed of a noun and an adjective, the noun takes the plural and the adjective also, as :

Un beau-père, a father-in-law, *des beaux-pères*.

(b) If it is formed of two nouns, both will take the plural :

Une reine marguerite, *des reines marguerites*, China asters

(c) If the two nouns are connected by a preposition, the second remains unchanged, as :

Un arc-en-ciel, *des arcs-en-ciels*, rainbows ; literally, “ bows in the sky.”

(d) If the compound substantive is formed of a noun and a verb, an adverb, or a preposition, the noun alone can change :

Un passe-port, *des passe-ports*. “ Passe ” is a verb.

REMARK.—There are exceptions, which are generally indicated by the sense of the compound substantives. Instances :

Un hôtel Dieu, *des hôtels-Dieu*, hospitals ; literally, *des hôtels de Dieu*.

Un garde-chasse, *des gardes-chasse*, gamekeepers ; literally, *des gardes de la chasse*.

Des pied-à-terre, lodgings where one stops for a short time and puts, so to say, one foot only on the ground.

Des tête-à-tête, conversations between two persons, consequently between one head and another head.

Des coq-à-l'âne, cock-and-bull stories ; speeches in which one speaks first of one thing, then of another without transition—speaking of a cock, then of a donkey.

Un essuie-mains, a towel ; “ mains ” takes an *s* when speaking of a single towel, because both hands are wiped.

Des contre-poison, remedies against poison.

N.B.—**Grand** does not change, and takes an “ apostrophe ” in *grand'mère*, grandmother, *grand'mères* ; *grand'messe*, high mass, *grand'messes* ; *grand'rue*, High Street, *grand'rues*.

Nouns with two Genders.

29. The following nouns are of the masculine gender when they mean a person, and of the feminine gender if they represent a thing :

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>		<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
<i>aide</i> ,	assistant,	help.	<i>manœuvre</i> ,	labourer,	manœuvre.
<i>élève</i> ,	pupil, action of rearing.		<i>mort</i> ,	dead man,	death.
<i>câpre</i> ,	privateer,	caper.	<i>page</i> ,	page(boy), page of a book.	
<i>critique</i> ,	critic,	criticism.	<i>paillasse</i> ,	clown,	bed.
<i>enseigne</i> ,	ensign,	sign.	<i>statuaire</i> ,	sculptor,	statuary.
<i>garde</i> ,	keeper,	watch.	<i>trompette</i> ,	trumpeter,	trumpet.
<i>guide</i> ,	guide,	rein.	<i>moisssé</i> ,	cabin-boy,	moss.

30. Some change their gender according to their meaning or their number :

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
<i>Aigle</i>	a bird, an eagle, a man of genius ;	standard, a sign.
<i>Amour</i>	love	{ <i>Plural</i> —Except <i>Amours</i> , Cupids.
<i>Délice</i>	delight	
<i>Orgue</i>	organ	whatever thing, a thing. merely two of anything.
<i>Chose</i>	something ;	
<i>Couple</i>	two intimate persons, or male and female in animals ;	
<i>Foudre</i>	(figurative : <i>Un foudre de guerre</i>) ;	lightning.
<i>Hymne</i>	profane ;	sacred.
<i>Mémoire</i>	a memoir ;	memory.
<i>Œuvre</i>	œuvre de génie, the work of a musician, an engraver (<i>never plural</i>) ;	<i>les œuvres complètes d'un auteur</i> . A simple action of life, as : <i>une œuvre de charité</i> .
<i>Orge</i>	barley (<i>orge perlé, orge mondé</i>) ;	In any other case.
<i>Pâque</i>	Easter day ;	" "
<i>Période</i>	the highest degree ;	period.

31. *Gens* is masculine and plural :

Tous les gens de bien.

Quels sont ces gens ?

EXCEPTIONS.—(a) Adjectives, which have not the same termination for both genders, are written in the feminine, if they are placed **immediately** before *gens*, as :

Ces bonnes gens.

Quelles gens êtes-vous ?

(b) If, with the adjective which comes immediately before *gens*,

there are other adjectives placed also before, they must be in the feminine :

Heureuses sont ces vieilles gens, happy are these old people.

(c) **Tous** remains masculine if the adjective has only one form for both genders : *Tous les honnêtes gens* ; but say, *Toutes les bonnes gens*.

REMARK.—When **gens** designates a profession, the adjective before it is always masculine, as :

Certains gens d'affaire, certain business people.
Certains gens de guerre, certain war people.

Foreign Nouns.

32. The following foreign nouns are written with an **s** in the plural : *Alto*, *agenda*, *bravo*, *duo*, *trio*, *factum*, *folio*, *factotum*, *numéro*,* *opéra*, *pensum*, *récépissé*, *réliquat*, *zéro*, *impromptu*, *accessit*, *album*, *spécimen* † :

Des altos, des agendas, des numéros, etc.

Collective Nouns.

33. When a collective noun represents the **whole** of a class (of a collection) it requires the verb in the singular ; but if it expresses only a **part** of the whole, the verb must be in the plural :

Le nombre des chevaux est de douze, the number of the horses is twelve (twelve is the whole number).

Un grand nombre de mes chevaux ont été malades, a great number of my horses have been ill (the whole number is not meant)

* *Numéro*, a number, is used in a regular succession of numbers, as : He lives at Number 4, *il demeure au numéro quatre*.

† Foreign nouns accented form their plural as French substantives.

CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVES.—Accidence.

34. The adjective, modifying or qualifying the noun, must agree with it in **gender** and **number**.

35. Rules to form the Feminine of Adjectives.

(a) Adjectives, with the termination **e** (mute) in their masculine, remain the same in the feminine gender, as : *pauvre*, poor ; *aimable*, amiable ; *un homme pauvre* ; *une femme pauvre*.

(b) Adjectives, which do not end with **e** (mute) in the masculine, **must** have that **e** in the feminine, as : *grand*, *grande* ; *poli*, *polie* ; *fatigué*, *fatiguée* :

<i>Un garçon poli,</i>	<i>Une fille polie,</i>
A polite boy.	A polite girl.

<i>Un vieillard fatigué,</i>	<i>Une vieille femme fatiguée,</i>
A tired old man.	A tired old woman.

(c) Adjectives, ending with **f**, change **f** into **ve** in the feminine, as : *actif*, *active* ; *attentif*, *attentive* ; *neuf*, *neuve*.

<i>Un habit neuf,</i>	a new coat.
<i>Une robe neuve,</i>	a new dress.

(d) Adjectives, ending in **x**, change **x** into **se** in the feminine *curieux*, *curieuse* ; *jaloux*, *jalouse*.

Masculine. Feminine.

EXCEPT :	<i>Doux,</i>	<i>douce,</i>	sweet, gentle.
	<i>faux,</i>	<i>fausse,</i>	false.
	<i>roux,</i>	<i>rousse,</i>	red, reddish (like red hair).
	<i>vieux,</i>	<i>vieille,</i>	old.

(e) Adjectives in **el**, **eil**, **en**, **on**, **et**, double in the feminine the last consonant before **e** mute.

<i>Cruel, cruelle,</i>	cruel.	<i>bon, bonne,</i>	good.
<i>pareil, pareille,</i>	like.	<i>net, nette,</i>	neat.
<i>ancien, ancienne,</i>	ancient.	<i>muât, muette,</i>	dumb.

However, the following adjectives have only one **t** and a **grave accent** on the **e** which precedes **t** :

<i>Complet, complète,</i>	complete.	<i>indiscret, indiscrète,</i>	indiscreet.
<i>incomplet, incomplète,</i>	incomplete.	<i>inquiet, inquiète,</i>	unquiet.
<i>concret, concrète,</i>	concrete.	<i>replet, replète,</i>	replete.
<i>discret, discrète,</i>	discreet.	<i>secret, secrète,</i>	secret.

Prêt (ready) has *prête* with a circumflexe.

(f) The following adjectives double also their last consonant :

<i>Bas, basse,</i>	low.	<i>épais, épaisse,</i>	thick.
<i>gros, grosse,</i>	large.	<i>nul, nulle,</i>	none.
<i>gras, grasse,</i>	fat.	<i>viellot, vieillotte,</i>	oldish.
<i>las, lasse,</i>	tired.	<i>exprès, expresse,</i>	express.
<i>gentil, gentille,</i>	pretty.	<i>profès, professe,</i>	professed.
<i>sot, sotté,</i>	silly.	<i>paysan, paysanne,</i>	peasant.

(g) The five adjectives : **beau, nouveau, bon, mou, vieux**, have **belle, nouvelle, folle, molle, vieille**, from other masculine forms, **bel, nouvel, fol, mol, vieil**, which are used before masculine singular words beginning with a vowel or **h** mute :

Un vieil habit, an old coat. | *un fol orgueil,* a foolish pride.

Jumeau (twin) has *jumelle* in the feminine.

(h) <i>Blanc</i> has <i>blanche</i> ,	white.	<i>turc</i> has <i>turque</i> ,	Turkish.
<i>sec</i> „ <i>sèche</i> ,	dry.	<i>grec</i> „ <i>grecque</i> ,	Greek.
<i>frais</i> „ <i>fraîche</i> ,	fresh.	<i>long</i> „ <i>longue</i> ,	long.
<i>franc</i> „ <i>franche</i> ,	candid.	<i>bénin</i> „ <i>bénigne</i> ,	benign.
<i>public</i> „ <i>publique</i> ,	public.	<i>malin</i> „ <i>maligne</i> ,	malignant.
<i>cadue</i> „ <i>caduque</i> ,	frail.	<i>favori</i> „ <i>favorite</i> ,	favourite.

Châtain, chesnut-coloured ; *dispos*, active ; *fat*, foppish } have no
Amateur, amateur ; *témoin*, witness ; *grognon*, morose } feminine
form.

Aigu, acute ; *ambigu*, ambiguous ; *exigu*, slender, have in the feminine *aiguë, ambiguë, exiguë*.

(i.) 1. Adjectives in **eur** form their feminine regularly by the addition of an **e** mute :

Extérieur, majeur, meilleur, etc.
Extérieure, majeure, meilleure, etc.

2. But adjectives in **eur**, used often as nouns, derived from the present participle of a verb, change **eur** into **euse** : *trompeur*, *trompeuse*, deceiving, a deceiver ; *flatteur*, *flatteuse*, flattering, a flatterer :

<i>Pécheur</i> ,	sinner,	makes	<i>pécheresse</i> .
<i>vengeur</i> ,	avenger,	„	<i>vengeresse</i> .
<i>enchanteur</i> ,	charmer,	„	<i>enchanteresse</i> .
<i>demandeur</i> ,	plaintiff,	„	<i>demanderesse</i> .

3. Nouns in **teur**, not derived from verbs, have **trice** (in Latin *trix*) in the feminine :

<i>Accusateur</i> ,	<i>accusatrice</i>.	|	<i>inventeur</i> ,	<i>inventrice</i> .
<i>bienfaiteur</i> ,	<i>bienfaitrice</i>.	|	<i>persécuteur</i> ,	<i>persécutrice</i> .

Chanteur, a singer, makes *chanteuse*; but when a professional female singer is spoken of, *cantatrice* is always used.

(j) The following nouns have also irregular feminine forms :

<i>Empereur</i> ,	emperor,	<i>impératrice</i> .
<i>ambassadeur</i> ,	ambassador,	<i>ambassadrice</i> .
<i>devin</i> ,	soothsayer,	<i>devineresse</i> .
<i>duc</i> ,	duke,	<i>duchesse</i> .
<i>gouverneur</i> ,	governor,	<i>gouvernante</i> .
<i>héros</i> ,	hero,	<i>héroïne</i> .
<i>maître</i> ,	master,	<i>maîtresse</i> .
<i>prince</i> ,	prince,	<i>princesse</i> .
<i>prêtre</i> ,	priest,	<i>prêtresse</i> .
<i>serviteur</i> ,	servant,	<i>servante</i> .
<i>traître</i> ,	traitor,	<i>traîtresse</i> .

Poète, *docteur*, *sculpteur*, *peintre*, etc., have no feminine.

Number of Adjectives.

36. Adjectives form their plural number like nouns : *beau*, *beaux*, *actif*, *actifs*, *belle*, *belles*, *moral*, *moraux*. **Tout**, all, and **bleu**, blue, have **tous** and **bleus** in the masculine plural. The feminine plural is **toutes** and **bleues**.

37. The following adjectives in **al** do not change **al** into **aux**, but take **s** in their plural : *amical* (friendly), *colossal*, *fatal*, *natal*, *naval*, *autumnal*, *frugal*, *jovial*, *glacial*, *filial*, *initial*, *final*.

Agreement of Adjectives.

38. (a) Adjectives take the gender and number of the noun to which they relate, as :

Ces femmes sont grecques, these women are Greeks.

Ma mère est vieille, my mother is old.

(b) If they refer to several nouns, they are put in the plural number :

Le père et le frère sont bons ; la mère et la fille sont bonnes.

(c) If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective is put in the plural number and masculine gender, as :

Mon père et ma mère sont bons.

(d) If the adjective which refers to two nouns of different genders ends with a consonant in the masculine, it is better to place the masculine noun last :

Il compose avec une habileté et un goût parfaits
(He composes with perfect skill and taste) ;

and not

Un goût et une habileté parfaits.

Of Comparatives.

39. SUPERIORITY.—The comparative of superiority is formed by placing **plus** (more) before the adjectives, and ' **than** ' is expressed by **que**, as : *plus grand*, greater ; *plus beau*, more beautiful ; *plus riche qu'aimable* (*qu'* instead of **que** before a vowel), more rich than amiable.

Than and **by** before a number are expressed by **de** :

More than twenty books, *plus de vingt livres*.

He is taller than you by two inches, *il est plus grand que vous de deux pouces*.

40. INFERIORITY.—The comparative of inferiority is formed by putting **moins** (less) before the adjectives :

Elle est moins jalouse que lui, she is less jealous than he.

† **Plus** and **moins** are to be repeated before every adjective in the comparative.

41. So...as are translated by **si...que** :

She is not so clever as he, *elle n'est pas si habile que lui*.

42. EQUALITY.—In the comparative of equality, the last **as** is translated by **que**, the others by **aussi** :

Il est aussi grand, aussi gros, aussi fort, aussi robuste que son frère.
He is as tall, as big, as strong, as robust as his brother.

43. There are three irregular comparatives : **meilleur**, better ; **pire**, worse ; **moindre**, less, smaller.

44. **Plus petit** is used with reference to size :

Ma table est plus petite que la vôtre,
My table is smaller than yours.

45. **Mieux**, better ; **pis**, worse ; **moins**, less, are adverbs, and the comparatives of **bien**, well ; **mal**, badly ; **peu**, little.

46. **Than** after a comparative is expressed by **que de** before an Infinitive present, if the Infinitive is not preceded by **à**, and **que ne** before the tenses of the Indicative or Conditional, unless the first part of the sentence is negative or interrogative :

Il est plus noble de pardonner que de se venger,
It is nobler to forgive than to revenge oneself.

Il est plus riche que vous ne pensez,
He is richer than you think.

But without **ne** :

Il n'est pas moins aimable que vous le pensez,
He is not less amiable than you think.

Est-il moins aimable que vous le pensez ?
Is he less amiable than you think ?

Of Superlatives.

46. The superlative relative is formed in French by placing the definite article or a possessive adjective before the comparative, as : *plus grand*, greater ; *le plus grand*, *les plus grands*, the greatest ; *mes plus grands amis* ; *sa plus grande confiance* ; *le meilleur* ; *la pire* ; *les moindres*.

47. **In**, after a superlative, is translated by **de** :

Le plus riche de la ville, the richest in the town.
Les meilleures gens du monde, the best people in the world.

48. As the definite article, added to a comparative, forms a superlative, it will have to be omitted in a comparative form, as :

Plus il étudie, moins il semble apprendre,
The more he studies, the less he seems to learn.

Exceptions to the Preceding Rules.—Syntax.

49. An adjective placed after several nouns agrees with the last :

1. When the nouns have nearly the same meaning, as :

César avait un courage, une intrépidité extraordinaire.

2. When the nouns are joined by *ou*, if the adjective qualifies the last one, as :

Je vous donnerai une pomme ou une poire délicieuse,
I will give you an apple or a delicious pear.

But say :

Ils ne mangent que de la chair ou du poisson crus,
They only eat raw flesh or fish.

Invariable Adjectives.

50. Adjectives used as adverbs are invariable :

Ces fleurs sentent bon, these flowers smell nice.

51. (a) **Nu**, bare ; **demi**, half ; **excepté**, except ; **supposé**, supposed ; **compris**, comprised ; **passé**, past, placed before nouns, remain unchanged ; but if they are placed after nouns they agree with them, as :

Nu-pieds, pieds-nus, bare-footed.
Une demi-heure, half-an-hour.
Trois heures et demie, three hours and a half.

(b) **Demie** takes *s* when it means halves.

(b) **Ci-joint**, here joined, **ci-inclus**, here enclosed, when they do not begin a sentence, agree with the noun if the latter is preceded by an article or a determinative adjective :

Ci-joint la copie, here enclosed the copy.
Vous trouverez ci-jointe la copie, annexed you will find the copy.
Vous trouverez ci-joint copie, you will find here enclosed a copy.

52. **Feu**, late, agrees with the noun if it immediately precedes it : *Feu la reine ; la feue reine,* the late queen.

Compound Adjectives.

53. In compound adjectives formed of two adjectives, or an adjective and a past participle joined by a hyphen, both of the component parts agree with the noun: *Des oranges aigres-douces fraîches-cueillies*, sour-sweet, freshly-gathered oranges. **Mort** and **nouveau** are **not** inflected in **mort-né**, born dead; **nouveau-né**, newly born:

Des enfants nouveau-nés, children newly born.

Une fille mort-née, a girl born dead.

54. Mi, semi, half, do **not** change before a word.

Adjectives of Colour.

55. The colour of objects is expressed by adjectives or by nouns. Adjectives agree; nouns do **not** change:

Des habits bleus, blue coats. *Des robes orange*, orange dresses.

Two adjectives joined to designate one colour remain unchanged:

Des étoffes rose-tendre, light pink stuffs.

Des châles bleu-clair, light blue shawls.

Place of Adjectives.

56. Adjectives expressing **nationality, colour, shape, taste, temperature**, follow the noun:

Une mode française, a French fashion.

Un chapeau rond, a round hat.

Une robe grise, a grey dress.

Un temps froid, cold weather.

Une pomme douce, a sweet apple.

57. Several adjectives qualifying the same substantive are generally placed after it:

C'est une personne riche, jeune et aimable.

She is a rich, young, and amiable person.

58. Participles used as adjectives are placed after the substantive:

Une leçon écrite, a written lesson.

59. The following adjectives generally precede the noun : *Beau*, beautiful ; *bon*, good ; *cher*, dear ; *digne*, worthy ; *grand*, great ; *jeune*, young ; *joli*, pretty ; *mauvais*, bad ; *méchant*, wicked ; *meilleur*, better ; *petit*, little ; *saint*, holy ; *tel*, such ; *tout*, all ; *vieux*, old ; *vilain*, ugly.

60. Adjectives which change their meaning as they are placed before or after the noun.

1. JOINED TO THE NOUNS *homme* :

Bon	<i>un bon homme</i> ,	a simple man,	<i>un homme bon</i> ,	a good, charitable
Brave	<i>un brave homme</i> ,	an honest man,	<i>un homme brave</i> ,	a brave man [man.
Grand	<i>un grand homme</i> ,	a great man,	<i>un homme grand</i> ,	a tall man.
Petit	<i>un petit homme</i> ,	a short man,	<i>un homme petit</i> ,	a mean man.
Honnête	<i>un honnête homme</i> ,	an honest man,	<i>un homme honnête</i> ,	a polite man.
Pauvre	<i>un pauvre homme</i> ,	a worthless man,	<i>un homme pauvre</i> ,	a needy man.
Digne	<i>un digne homme</i> ,	a worthy man,	<i>un homme digne</i> ,	a dignified man.
Galant	<i>un galant homme</i> ,	a gentleman [man	<i>un homme galant</i> ,	polite to ladies.
Vilain	<i>un vilain homme</i> ,	a nasty, dangerous	<i>un homme vilain</i> ,	an ugly man.
Triste	<i>un triste homme</i> ,	a poor subject,	<i>un homme triste</i> ,	a sad, melancholy
Simple	<i>un simple (soldat)</i> ,	a private,	<i>un homme simp'e</i> ,	a simple man. [man.
Salé	<i>un salé homme</i> ,	a disgusting man,	<i>un homme salé</i> ,	a dirty man.

✚ Most of these examples might be given with the word *femme*, woman :

Grande	<i>une grande dame</i> ,	a grand lady,	<i>une dame grande</i> ,	a tall lady.
Jeune	<i>une jeune femme</i> ,	a young woman,	<i>une femme jeune</i> ,	of young disposition.

2. JOINED TO OTHER NOUNS :

	BEFORE THE NOUN.	AFTER THE NOUN.
<i>Certain</i> ,	certain, some ;	sure, undoubted.
<i>Commun</i> ,	unanimous ;	vulgar.
<i>Franc</i> ,	downright ;	frank, open.
<i>Faux</i> ,	false (<i>fausse clef</i> , skeleton key) ;	wrong (<i>une clef fausse</i> , a wrong key).
<i>Maigre</i> ,	poor, scanty ;	lean (<i>un dîner maigre</i> , a dinner with no
<i>Mauvais</i> (air),	bad mien ;	dangerous, fearful appearance. [meat.
<i>Méchant</i> ,	worthless ;	malicious.
<i>Nouveau</i> ,	other, new, fresh ;	newly made, newly brought out.
<i>Propre</i> ,	own ;	clean, proper.
<i>Seul</i> ,	only, single ;	alone.
<i>Vrai</i> ,	downright (<i>un vrai mensonge</i>) ;	true, veracious (<i>une histoire vraie</i>).
<i>Unique</i> ,	only one ;	the only one.*

* After the substantives these adjectives keep generally their proper meaning.

61. Government of Adjectives.

(a) THE PREPOSITION **à**.—Adjectives which mark **aptitude, inclination, habit, necessity**, etc., take **à** :

C'est un homme propre à tout, he is a man fit for anything.
Cet enfant est porté à la paresse, that child is inclined to idleness.
L'air est nécessaire à la vie, air is necessary for life.

(b) THE PREPOSITION **de**.—Adjectives expressing **want, scarcity, abundance, content or discontent, joy or sorrow**, most of which take **of, from, with**, in English, are followed by **de** :

Il est plein de vanité et vide de bon sens,
 He is full of vanity and void of common sense.
Je suis content, charmé de votre visite,
 I am pleased, delighted with your visit.

(c) THE PREPOSITION **envers**.—This preposition is generally used after adjectives expressing any feeling towards others :

Il est bon et charitable envers les pauvres, mais cruel envers les animaux, he is good and charitable towards the poor, but cruel towards animals.

62. ¶ After the impersonal verb, **il est, il était, il sera, il serait**, etc., the adjectives take **de** before the infinitive :

Il est agréable de voyager, it is pleasant to travel.
Il est quelquefois dangereux d'être riche, it is sometimes dangerous to be rich.

C'est, c'était, ce sera, etc., take **à** :

C'est facile à faire, it is easy to do.

Adjectives of Dimension.

63. The French, in speaking of the dimensions of an object, use the verb **avoir**, to have, with **de** before the adjective or the noun. So, instead of saying, *This table is twenty feet long*, they say : *Cette table a vingt pieds de long* or *de longueur*.

64. If there is **no verb**, then the number is preceded by **de**, as well as the noun or adjective, as :

A table twenty feet long,
Une table de vingt pieds de long or de longueur.

65. By or and, with dimensions, are expressed by *sur* :

A room twenty-one feet wide { *by* } thirty feet long,
and
Une salle de vingt et un pieds de large sur trente pieds de long.
 Ten inches by twelve, *dix pouces sur douze.*

66. After a comparative, *by* is translated by *de* :

Elle est de beaucoup plus grande que vous,
 She is taller than you by much.

REMARK.—In speaking of age the verb *avoir* is used in French, as :

J'ai vingt ans, I am twenty years old.
Quel âge avez vous? How old are you? What age are you?

CHAPTER IV.

DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES.—Accidence.**Demonstrative Adjectives.**

67. Demonstrative adjectives are always prefixed to nouns, and agree with them in gender and number. They are:

Ce, masc. sing., } this, that: *Ce père, ce livre*, this father, that book.
Cette, fem. sing., } *Cette mère, cette plume*, this mother,
 that pen.

Ces, plur., these those : *Ces pères, ces mères*, these fathers, these mothers.

Cet is used instead of **ce**, when the masculine noun begins with a **vowel** or **h mute** : *Cet enfant*, this child ; *cet homme*, that man ; *cet arbre*, that tree.

Possessive Adjectives.—Accidence.

68. Possessive adjectives are prefixed to nouns, and agree with them (as in Latin) :

	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>f. s.</i>	<i>m. and f. plur.</i>
my,	<i>mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes.</i>
thy,	<i>ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>	<i>tes.</i>
his, her, its,	<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses.</i>
our,	<i>notre,</i>	<i>notre,</i>	<i>nos.</i>
your,	<i>votre,</i>	<i>votre,</i>	<i>vos.</i>
their,	<i>leur,</i>	<i>leur,</i>	<i>leurs.</i>

¶ **Mon, ton, son**, are used, instead of **ma, ta, sa**, before feminine nouns beginning with a **vowel** or **h mute**, as: *mon innocence*, my innocence ; *ton ambition*, thy ambition ; *son honnêteté*, his honesty.

69. Possessive and demonstrative adjectives, and the preposi-

tions which may accompany them, must be repeated before every noun : *Les amis de son père, de sa mère, de ses frères et de ses cousins*, the friends of his father, mother, brothers, and cousins.

NOTE.—(a) Possessive adjectives are used in French before names of relatives, as : *Quand viendrez-vous, ma tante?* when will you come, auntie?

(b) In speaking to a person of his relatives, it is a mark of respect or politeness to use the expressions **monsieur, madame, mademoiselle, messieurs**, etc., before the possessive adjective, as : *J'ai parlé à madame votre mère et à mademoiselle votre sœur*, I have spoken to your mother and sister.

IV.—Syntax.

70. In general, **possessive adjectives** are suppressed in French with any part of the body, if the sense indicates clearly the possessor, as : *Vous avez mal à la tête*, you have a headache (literally, a pain to the head) ; *il s'est cassé la jambe*, he has broken his leg (literally, he has broken the leg to himself). But say :

Son bras est plus long que le mien, his arm is longer than mine.

71. When the possessor is a thing, **son, sa, ses** are used only when the possessor and the object or objects possessed are in the same proposition ; otherwise the definite article **le, la, les** precedes the noun, and **en** (of it, of them) is placed before the verb :

J'admire Paris et ses rues magnifiques,

I admire Paris and its magnificent streets (same proposition).

Paris est une grande ville, les rues en sont magnifiques,

Paris is a large city, its (in the 2nd proposition) streets are magnificent.

Numeral Adjectives.—Accidence.

72. In learning the numbers the pupils must learn carefully from 1 to 17, then the numbers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 1000, noticing the conjunction **et** in 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, and 71, and the way that 70 and 90 are expressed in French.

73. Cardinal Numbers.

<i>Un</i>
<i>deux</i>
<i>trois</i>
<i>quatre</i>
<i>cinq</i>
<i>six</i>
<i>sept</i>
<i>huit</i>
<i>neuf</i>
<i>dix</i>
<i>onze</i>
<i>douze</i>
<i>treize</i>
<i>quatorze</i>
<i>quinze</i>
<i>seize</i>
<i>dix-sept</i>
<i>dix-huit</i>
<i>vingt et un</i>
<i>vingt-deux</i>
<i>trente et un</i>
<i>quarante et un</i>
<i>cinquante et un</i>
<i>soixante et un</i>
<i>soixante-dix</i>
<i>soixante et onze</i>
<i>quatre-vingts</i>
<i>quatre-vingt-un</i>
<i>quatre-vingt-dix</i>
<i>cent un</i>
<i>mille quatre</i>
<i>million</i> [†]

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61
70
71
80
81
90
101
1004
1,000,000

Ordinal Numbers

<i>Premier</i>	first.
<i>second</i> * or <i>deuxième</i>	second.
<i>troisième</i>	third.
<i>quatrième</i>	4th.
<i>cinquième</i>	5th.
<i>sixième</i>	6th.
<i>septième</i>	7th.
<i>huitième</i>	8th.
<i>neuvième</i>	9th.
<i>dixième</i>	10th.
<i>onzième</i>	11th.
<i>douzième</i>	12th.
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"
<i>vingt et unième</i>	21st.
<i>vingt-deuxième</i>	22nd.
<i>trente et unième</i>	31st.
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"
<i>quatre-vingtième</i>	80th.
"	"
<i>quatre-vingt-dixième</i>	90th.
<i>centième</i>	100th.
<i>millième</i>	1000th.
<i>millionième</i>	1,000,000th.

N.B.—(a) Remark that the conjunction *et* unites *un* only with *vingt*, *trente*, *quarante*, *cinquante*, *soixante*, and *soixante et onze*; (b) that *premier* is used only by itself, as: *La première page*; *la vingt et unième page*.

74. Ordinal numbers agree with the noun they refer to, as:

Les premières, les deuxième, les troisième places,
The first, the second, the third places.

* *Second* is used when only two persons or things are mentioned.

† *Million* is a substantive.

75. Vingt and cent are the only cardinal numbers that take the plural; that is, when they are preceded by a number that multiplies them, and not followed by any other number, as;

Quatre-vingts maisons, eighty houses.
Deux cents hommes, two hundred men.

But without **s** :

Quatre-vingt-dix chevaux, ninety horses.
Deux cent six hommes, two hundred and six men.

76. Vingt and cent never change when they are used instead of ordinal numbers :

Chapitre quatre-vingt, meaning *quatre-vingtième*.
L'an quatre cent, meaning *l'an quatre centième*, the year 400.

77. Mille is abridged into **mil** in mentioning the date of the year ;

L'an mil huit cent soixante-neuf, the year 1869.

N.B.—**Milles** would mean **miles**.

78. With the days of the month and names of sovereigns the French use the cardinal numbers, except the first, *premier*, as : *le premier janvier* ; *le deux février* ; *le trente et un mars* ; *Charles-dix* ; *Louis-dix-huit*. Except *Charles-quint*, the Emperor Charles V. ; and *Sixte-quint*, Sixtus V.

⚡ (a) The preposition **on** used in English before **days** and **dates** is **not** expressed in French, as :

He will be here on Monday, *il sera ici lundi*.

(b) The plural form, used in English to express something happening on a certain day, is rendered in French by the singular, with the article **le**, as :

We have a holiday on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Nous avons congé le mardi et le jeudi.

(c) **In summer, in autumn, in winter** are *en été, en automne, en hiver* ; but **in spring** is *au printemps*.

See Appendix, page 101.

Indefinite Adjectives.—Accidence.

79. *Nul, m., nulle, f., aucun, m., aucune, f., no, not, any,* take the plural number only when the noun to which they refer cannot be used in the singular, as :

Nulles gens, no people.
Aucuns frais, no expense.
Aucunes troupes, no troops.

Gens is always plural ; *frais* and *troupes* used in the singular would have a different meaning.

80. *Même, mêmes, self, himself, herself, themselves, even.*

Même is an adjective, and agrees when it is before or after one single noun, or after a pronoun, as :

Les mêmes hommes ; les hommes mêmes ; eux-mêmes, nous-mêmes.

81. *Même* does not change when it is an adverb. It comes, then, after several nouns or after a verb, and corresponds to **even** in English :

Les hommes, les femmes, les enfants même étaient présents.
 Men, women, children even were present.
Vous causez même en classe, you talk even in the class.

82. (a) *Tout*, all, whole, every, any, being an adjective, agrees in gender and number with the noun to which it refers :

Tous les hommes sont mortels, all men are mortal.
Toute la ville, the whole town.
Toute raison n'est pas bonne à dire, every reason is not proper to be told.

(b) *Tout*, quite, entirely, however, being an adverb, does not change :

Ma sœur est tout étonnée, my sister is quite surprised.
Ces enfants sont tout honteux de leur faute,
 Those children are quite ashamed of their fault.

(c) But *tout*, although an adverb, changes when it precedes an adjective in the feminine beginning with a **consonant** or **h aspirate**, as :

Elle est toute surprise, toute honteuse de sa faute,
 She is quite surprised, quite ashamed of her fault.
Toutes belles que sont ces fleurs, elles ne me plaisent pas,
 However beautiful these flowers may be, they do not please me.

83. Chaque, chacun.—**Chaque**, every, always precedes a noun; **chacun** is a pronoun and is used instead of a noun, as :

Chaque homme, every man.
Chacun pensait ainsi, everyone thought so.

84. Quelque, quelques, some, some few; **quelque**, however; **quel que**, whatever.

(a) **Quelque**, some, is an adjective and written in one word, when it immediately precedes a noun or an adjective followed by a noun, as :

Quelques personnes, some persons.
Quelques bons livres, some good books.

(b) **Quelque**, however, is written in one word, and is invariable before an adjective followed by **que** :

Quelque savants qu'ils soient, however learned they may be.
Quelque bonnes que soient vos sœurs, however good your sisters may be.

(c) **Quel que**, whatever, is written in two words before the verb **être**. **Quel** is then an adjective and agrees with the nominative of the verb, and **que** does not change :

Quels que soient ses talents, quelles que soient ses vertus,
 Whatever his talents may be, whatever his virtues may be.

Notice the verb immediately after *quelque*.

85. Tel, telle, such. This indefinite adjective follows the article in French :

Such a prince, *un tel prince*.
 Such a princess, *une telle princesse*.

Such a sentence as the following : *as the father, so the son*, is translated by : *tel père, tel fils*.

CHAPTER V

PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns.—Accidence.

86. Personal pronouns take the gender, number and person of the noun which they represent.

Nominatives :

1st pers.	<i>je</i> , I	-	<i>nous</i> , we : <i>Je parle</i> , I speak ; <i>nous parlons</i> , we speak.
2nd „	<i>tu</i> , thou	-	<i>vous</i> , you : <i>Tu vois</i> , thou seest ; <i>vous voyez</i> , you see.
3rd „	<i>il</i> , he, or it	<i>ils</i> , m. }	they : <i>Il est</i> , he is ; <i>ils sont</i> , they are.
	<i>elle</i> , she, or it	<i>elles</i> , f. }	

Objects :

1st pers.	<i>me</i> , me, to me.	<i>nous</i> , us, to us :	<i>Il me parle</i> , he speaks to me.
2nd „	<i>te</i> , thee, to thee.	<i>vous</i> , you, to you :	<i>Ils vous voient</i> , they see you.
3rd „	<i>le</i> , him, it	<i>les</i> , them :	<i>Vous le voyez</i> , you see him.
	<i>la</i> , her, it		
	<i>lui</i> , to him, to her, to it	<i>leur</i> , to them :	<i>Vous leur parlez</i> , you speak to them.

87. After a Preposition in French :

moi, me ; *toi*, thee : *Pour moi*, *avec toi*, for me, with thee.
lui, him ; *elle*, her : *Après lui*, *contre elle*, after him, against her.
eux, them (m.) ; *elles*, them (f.) : *Avant eux*, *avant elles*, before them.

Without a Verb :

I and me, *moi* : *Qui parle ? moi*, who speaks ? I (do).
 thou and thee, *toi* : *Toi qui parles*, thou who speakest.
 he and him, *lui* (*celui* with a relative pronoun) : *C'est lui*, it is he.
 she and her, *elle* (*celle* „ „ „ „) : *Celle qui*, she who.
 they or them, *eux* or *elles* (*ceux* or *celles* with a relative pronoun) : *Qui voyez-vous ? eux* or *elles*, whom do you see ? them.

3

Demonstrative Pronouns.—Accidence.

90. **Ce** (this, that, it, etc.) may be considered as the only demonstrative pronoun in French. But since a pronoun must agree with the noun which it represents, the gender and number of **ce** will be indicated by the addition of the personal pronoun **lui** (m.), **elle** (f.), **eux** (m.p.), **elles** (f.p.):

<i>Ce lui</i> joined thus :	<i>celui</i> ,	this,	that.
<i>Ce elle</i>	"	<i>celle</i> ,	" "
<i>Ce eux</i>	"	<i>ceux</i> ,	these, those.
<i>Ce elles</i>	"	<i>celles</i> ,	" "

91. When the thing represented by **ce** is not known, the gender and number of it cannot be expressed, and then **ce** does not change, as :

Ce dont vous parlez, what you speak of (that of which).

92. When **this** or **these** are in apposition to **that** or **those**, the French add **ci**, *here* (abbreviation for **ici**), with the former ; and **là**, *there*, with the latter.

Prenez ceci ou cela, take this or that.

In this case **this** and **that** are translated by **ce** only, because the things spoken of are not named. **Ci** and **là** are added because the one is in apposition to the other.*

NOTE the following examples :—

(a) *Voilà ma plume et celle de mon frère*, there is my pen and my brother's (literally, that of my brother).

(b) *Apportez-moi mes livres et ceux de ma sœur*, bring me my books and my sister's (those of my sister).

The demonstrative pronoun **ce** in (a), representing *plume* (a feminine and singular noun), agrees with it and takes the feminine termination **elle** ; hence **ce elle**, contracted into **celle**.

In (b), **ceux** (*ce eux*) represents *livres* (a masculine and plural noun).

In conversation **ça** is often used for **cela** :

Ne faites pas ça, don't do that.

* The *g* acc't is omitted in *ça* and *cela*.

93. The one, before a relative pronoun, is expressed by **celui, celle**, as :

It is the one I like best, *c'est celui (or celle) que j'aime le mieux.*

94. This is, in the sense of *here is*, is translated by **voici** ; and **that is**, meaning *there is*, by **vollà** :

Voici un bel homme, this is a fine man.

Voilà une belle femme, that is a handsome woman.

95. Ce or c' is prefixed to the verb **être** to express *he, she, it, they*, when the verb is followed by a *personal pronoun*, a *determinate noun*, or a *noun preceded by un or une*, as :

<i>C'est moi,</i>	it is I.
<i>C'était lui,</i>	it was he.
<i>Est-ce vous ?</i>	is it you ?
<i>C'est un grand capitaine,</i>	he is a great captain.
<i>C'est votre médecin,</i>	he is your doctor.
<i>C'est le roi,</i>	it is the king.

The Pronouns *en* and *y*.—Accidence.

96. In general, when speaking of animals, things, and places, **en** and **y** are used instead of the personal pronouns.

97. En represents *of or from him, of or from her, of or from it, of or from them, thence* ; and also the indefinite pronouns *some* and *any*.

98. Y represents *to him, to her, in or to it, in there, there, thither*, etc. ; as :

*Avez-vous des chiens ? J'en ai trois,**

Have you any dogs ? I have three of them.

En parlez-vous ? Do you speak of it, or of them ?

En voulez-vous ? J'en ai. Do you wish any ? I have some.

Allez-vous à Londres ? J'y vais souvent,

Are you going to London ? I often go.

J'y fais attention, I pay attention to it.

* With a number, if the noun is not expressed, **en** is used with the verb.

V. Repetition of Personal Pronouns.—Syntax.

99. (a) A personal pronoun, the subject of several verbs, is repeated in French before every verb, if the verbs are in different tenses. When they are in the same tense, the pronoun may be repeated or not :

Nous voyageons et nous voyagerons toujours,
We travel, and will always travel.
Nous lisons et écrivons tous les jours,
We read and write every day.

(b) When there are two or more pronouns, subjects of a verb, a plural pronoun, such as **nous**, **vous**, is generally added in French before the verb :

Vous et moi, nous écrivons.
Vous et elles, vous lisez.

(c) Personal pronouns, used as objects, must be repeated if the verbs are in simple tenses, as :

Nous le vîmes et l'entendîmes, we saw and heard him.

But say :

Nous l'avons vu et entendu, we have seen and heard him.

(d) When a verb has two objects—a noun and a pronoun—the latter must be repeated :

Il m'a regardé, moi et mon ami,
He has looked at me and at my friend.

In this last example the second pronoun is **moi** and not **me**, because **me** is used only before a verb.

REMARK.—When **ni** unites a pronoun and a noun, the pronoun is not repeated, but only used after the verb :

Il n'a regardé ni moi ni mon ami.

Difference between *leur*, Personal Pronoun, and *leur*, Possessive Adjective or Possessive Pronoun.

100. **Leur**, personal pronoun, never takes an **s** ; whilst **leur**,

possessive adjective or possessive pronoun, takes one if it precedes or represents a noun in the plural :

Nous *leur* avons remis *leurs* lettres,
We have given them their letters.

Avez-vous vos lettres et *les leurs* ?
Have you your letters and theirs ?

Le, la, les, Personal Pronouns.

101. In such sentences as those given as examples, the pronouns **le, la, les** are used to represent a noun or an adjective used as a noun, and they agree with it in gender and number. They mean then **he, she, they**, omitted in English, as :

Etes-vous la sœur de mon ami ? Je la suis,
Are you my friend's sister ? I am (*she*).

Etes-vous les parents de cet enfant ? Nous les sommes,
Are you the parents of this child ? We are (*they*).

102. But the pronoun **le** does not change if it represents an adjective or an indeterminate noun. It means then **that (cela)** or **such, so** :

Madame, êtes-vous malade ? Je le suis. I am (so).
Etes-vous frères ? Nous le sommes. We are (so, such).

The Pronoun *soi*.

103. *Soi*, himself, itself, one's self, etc., is always in the 3rd person singular, and applies **to things** :

La vertu est aimable de *soi*, virtue is amiable in itself.

However, it is used when speaking of **persons** in a **vague** and **indeterminate** way, as : *On, chacun, quiconque, personne* ; or when it refers to an **infinitive** :

Chacun songe à *soi*,
Everyone thinks for one's self.
On ne doit jamais parler de *soi*,
We ought never to speak of ourselves,
Ne penser qu'à *soi*, c'est être égoïste,
To think only of ourselves is selfishness.

104. There are two cases when *on* and *en* can be used with persons :

1. To avoid ambiguity, as : *Lui aime qui a un fils prodigue, s'aimant ni pour soi ni pour lui.*
2. To give more clearness, as : *Ideménie, revenant à soi, remercia ses amis.*

VI. The Pronouns *on* and *y*.—Syntax.

105. When *moi* and *toi*, after an imperative in the affirmative, are to be followed by *on*, use *m'en* and *t'en* :

Donne-m'en, give me some. *Ta-t'en*, go away.

106. When a second person of the imperative does not end with an *s*, it takes one before *on* and *y* :

Penses-y, think of it. *Vas-y*, go there. *Manges-en*, eat some.

REMARK.—The pronoun *y* is used when speaking of persons generally or vaguely, as :

Plus on approfondit l'homme, plus on y démêle de faiblesse et de grandeur,
The more one fathoms a man, the more weakness and greatness one discovers in him.

However with *penser*, *se fier*, *s'attaquer*, *y* is used :

C'est un homme dangereux, ne vous y fiez pas,
He is a dangerous man, do not trust him.

Quelque je parle beaucoup de ma fille, j'y pense encore davantage jour et nuit,

Although I talk a great deal about my daughter, I think still more of her by day and by night.

Demonstrative Pronoun *ce*.—Syntax.

107. The pronoun *it* with *is*, *was*, *will be*, etc., is translated by *ce* if *this* or *that* can be used instead :

Est-ce vrai ? Is it true ? Is that true ?

Ce n'est pas possible, it (this or that) is not possible.

108. *On* is used with the verb, in the second part of a sentence,

when the first begins with **ce qui, ce que, ce dont, ce à quoi**, as :

Ce qui m'étonne le plus, c'est son insolence,
What astonishes me most is his insolence.

Ce must be used with **être** before the second of two infinitives, as :

Mourir c'est revivre, to die is to live again.

Ce, with **être**, requires the verb in the plural, if the latter is followed by a **third person plural**, as :

Ce sont mes frères, they are my brothers.
C'étaient eux, it was they

But say: *C'est nous*, it is we.

109. Possessive Pronouns.—Accidence.

	Masc. sing.	fem. sing.	masc. plur.	fem. plur.
Mine,	<i>le mien</i> ,	<i>la mienne</i> ,	<i>les miens</i> ,	<i>les miennes</i> .
Thine,	<i>le tien</i> ,	<i>la tienne</i> ,	<i>les tiens</i> ,	<i>les tiennes</i> .
His, hers, its,	<i>le sien</i> ,	<i>la sienne</i> ,	<i>les siens</i> ,	<i>les siennes</i>
Ours,	<i>le nôtre</i> ,	<i>la nôtre</i> ,	<i>les nôtres</i> ,	<i>les nôtres</i> .
Yours,	<i>le vôtre</i> ,	<i>la vôtre</i> ,	<i>les vôtres</i> ,	<i>les vôtres</i> .
Theirs,	<i>le leur</i> ,	<i>la leur</i> ,	<i>les leurs</i> ,	<i>les leurs</i> .

110. These, being pronouns, must take the same gender and number as the nouns which they represent, as :

(a) *Voici vos livres et les miens*, here are your books and mine.

(b) *J'ai vos plumes et les siennes*, I have your pens and his.

In (a) **les miens** is masculine and plural, because it represents *mes livres*, which is masculine and plural ; whilst in (b) **les siennes** is feminine and plural, because it represents *les plumes*, which is feminine and plural.

VII.—Mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs, preceded by the Verb *être*, to be.—Syntax.

111. These possessive pronouns, preceded by **to be**, are translated in French as follows :

Mine, *à moi* ; thine, *à toi* ; his, *à lui* ; hers, *à elle* ;
ours, *à nous* ; yours, *à vous* ; theirs, *à eux, à elles*.

C'est est à moi, this is mine.

Ces objets ne sont ni à lui ni à vous,
These objects are neither his nor yours.

Ces pommes sont-elles à eux ? Are these apples theirs?

112. The letter 's, which indicates possession in English, is translated in French by the **dative**, as :

This house is my father's,
Cette maison est à mon père (belongs to, *appartient à*).

These jewels are my mother's, *ces bijoux sont à ma mère*.

N.B.—Sentences, such as the following, differ in French in their form :

A friend of mine, *un de mes amis* (one of my friends).

A servant of hers, *un de ses domestiques*.

A cousin of yours, *une de vos cousines*.

113. One's own is translated by (a) **le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes**, or by (b) **son, sa, ses**, according as it is (a) a possessive pronoun, or (b) a possessive adjective :

This book is his own, *ce livre est le sien* (*lui appartient*).

It is his own book, *c'est son livre* (*à lui*).

Relative Pronouns.—Accidence.

114. Who, **qui**.

That, } **qui**, when subject of a verb.

Which, }
Of whom, } **de qui, dont**.

Whose, }
Whom, } **qui**, when preceded by a preposition, or
beginning an interrogative sentence.

Whom, }
Which, } **que**, when object of a verb.

That, }

115. The above pronouns always come immediately after the noun or pronoun they refer to, unless they begin a sentence :

The child who sleeps,	<i>l'enfant qui dort.</i>
The tree which (that) blows,	<i>l'arbre qui fleurit</i>
The man of whom you speak,	<i>l'homme de qui (dont) vous parlez.</i>
The writer whose works you admire,	<i>l'écrivain dont vous admirez les ouvrages.</i>
The lady with whom I speak,	<i>la dame avec qui je parle.</i>
The lady whom (which, that) I see,	<i>la dame que je vois.</i>
Who speaks ?	<i>qui parle ?</i>
Whom do you speak of ?	<i>de qui parlez-vous ?</i>
Whom do you speak to ?	<i>à qui parlez-vous ?</i>
Whom do you see ?	<i>qui voyez-vous ?</i>

116. Whose, with the verb **to be**, meaning **to belong**, is translated by **à qui**, as :

Whose hat is that ?	<i>à qui est ce chapeau ?</i>
Whose flowers are those ?	<i>à qui sont ces fleurs ?</i>

117. Qui, preceded by a preposition, always refers to persons :

L'homme à qui vous avez parlé,
The man to whom you have spoken.

But :

La fleur à laquelle vous pensez,
The flower of which you think.

118. Which, } *quel, m.s., quelle, f.s., quels, m.p., quelles, f.p.*
What, } (relative adjectives precede nouns) :

Which or what book do you read ?	<i>Quel livre lisez-vous ?</i>
What time is it ?	<i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i>

119. What is translated by **que** at the beginning of an interrogative sentence, when it is not followed by a noun :

<i>Que faites-vous ?</i>	What are you doing ?
<i>Que dites-vous ?</i>	What do you say ?

120. What is rendered by **quoi**, when joined to a preposition without a noun, or when used in exclamations :

<i>De quoi parlez-vous ?</i>	What are you speaking of ?
<i>À quoi pensez-vous ?</i>	What are you thinking of ?
<i>Quoi ! vous ici ?</i>	What ! you here ?

121. What and that are represented by **ce qui** (subject), **ce que** (object), when meaning "the thing which..." as :

Dites-lui ce qui est arrivé, tell him what has happened.
Dites-nous tout ce que vous faites, tell us all that you do,

Which, lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles (*relative pronouns*).

122. Which is generally so expressed after a preposition, if it is not followed by a noun ; to avoid **ambiguity** in the use of **qui, dont, à qui**, etc. ; and when there is a **distinction** or a **choice** to be made :

The castle in which he lives, *le château dans lequel il demeure*,
 This child's mother, who was so ill, is dead,
La mère de cet enfant, laquelle (not qui) était si malade, est morte,
 Here are two houses ; which do you prefer ?
Voici deux maisons ; laquelle préférez-vous ?

123. In which, in speaking of a place or the state (the condition) of a person, may be translated by **où**, as :

Le village où je demeure, the village in which I live.
L'état où je me trouve, the condition in which I am.

Indefinite Pronouns.—Accidence.

124. On, people, they, one.—The pronoun **on**, which is of constant occurrence in French, is the **3rd person singular** and **masculine**, unless it represents a woman, as :

On dit que le roi est mort,
 They say that the king is dead.
On n'est pas toujours heureuse, Madame !
 One is not always happy, Madam !

Instead of **on**, **l'on** is used after **que, et, si, ou, où**.

125. Personne, nobody, is masculine, and, like all the negatives, requires **ne** before the verb. *Ex. :*

Personne n'est parfaitement heureux,
 No one is perfectly happy.

NOTE.—When **personne** is a substantive it is feminine, as :

Je connais cette personne, I know that person.

126. Quelqu'un, quelqu'une, somebody ; plural, quelques-uns, quelques-unes, as :

Je connais quelqu'un, I know somebody.

J'en connais quelques-uns, I know some of them.

127. Quiconque, { whoever, whomever, } as :
{ whosoever, whomsoever, }

Quiconque le dit, whosoever says so.

128. (a) Qui que ce soit, quelconque, whosoever it may be,
as :

Un homme quelconque, any man.

(b) **Quoi que ce soit, quelconque, whatsoever it may be, as :**

Un ouvrage quelconque, any work.

129. Chacun, chacune, everyone, each one, as :

Chacun travaille pour soi, everyone works for one's self.

L'un, l'autre, the one, the other, etc.—Accidence.

130. (a) L'un or l'une, l'autre, les uns or les unes, les autres, the one, the other, each other, express reciprocity. The plural is used when more than two persons or objects are spoken of, as :

Aimez-vous les uns les autres, love one another.

(b) Les uns, some, les autres, others :

Les uns parlent, les autres dorment, some talk, the others sleep.

(c) **L'un (l'une) et l'autre, les uns (les unes) et les autres**, do not express reciprocity, but the idea of two or more persons or objects :

L'un et l'autre étaient présents, both were present.

REMARK.—**Tous deux, tous les deux.** **Tous deux** means both together; **tous les deux**, both only, without being together.

(d) **L'un ou l'autre, l'une ou l'autre**, etc., either.

(e) **Ni l'un ni l'autre**, neither, with **ne** before the verb and the latter in the plural, if both can do the action expressed by the verb, as :

Ni l'un ni l'autre n'a été élu président,
Neither the one nor the other has been elected president.
Ni l'un ni l'autre ne sont heureux,
Neither the one nor the other is happy.

131. Un tel, une telle, such a one, as :

Je connais un tel, I know such a one.

VIII. D'où, dont.—Syntax.

132. D'où, from where, whence, from which, marks extraction, conclusion, deduction, as :

Le pays d'où il vient, the country he comes from.
C'est une chose d'où je conclus, it is a thing from which I conclude.

133. Dont, whose, of which, from which, marks relation, the idea of being born, of being sprung from :—

La famille dont il descend, the family from which he descends.
Le pays dont je parle, the country of which I am speaking.

Chacun with **son, sa, ses**, or with **leur, leurs**.

134. Chacun, followed by a possessive adjective, requires **son, sa, ses**—

1. When it is the nominative of the proposition, as :

Chacun d'eux parla à son tour, each of them spoke in turn.

2. When **chacun** comes after the object (accusative), as :

Ils ont exposé ces principes chacun à sa manière,
They have explained these principles each according to his own way.

But **chacun** requires **leur, leurs**, when there is no object, or when **chacun** precedes the object, as :

Ils ont exposé chacun leurs principes,
They have each explained their principles.

Ils s'en allèrent chacun de leur côté,
They went each his own way

" Others " repeated.

135. If **others** is repeated several times, it is translated by **d'autres**, as :

Les uns parlent, d'autres dorment, d'autres boivent et mangent,
Some speak, others sleep, others drink and eat.

Autre chose, personne, quelqu'un, quelque chose, quoi.

136. **Autre chose, personne, quelqu'un, quelque chose, quoi, quoi que, ce soit**, are followed by **de** when they are before an adjective or a past participle :

<i>Quelque chose de grand,</i>	something great.
<i>Personne d'assez courageux,</i>	no one courageous enough.
<i>Quelqu'un de sage,</i>	somebody wise.

Quelque chose is feminine when it is followed by a subjunctive, as :

Quelque chose qu'il m'ait dite, je n'ai pu le croire,
Whatever thing he told me, I could not believe him.

S'il y a quelque chose de nouveau, je vous demande en grâce de me le dire,
If there is anything new, I beg of you to tell me.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VERB.—Accidence.

137. The French verbs are divided as follows :

Active, passive, reflective, neuter, and impersonal verbs.

There are two auxiliary verbs : **avoir**, to have ; **être** to be.

There are four classes of verbs, which are distinguished by the terminations of their Infinitive Mood :

The 1st class ends in	er ,	as	<i>porter</i> , to carry.
„ 2nd „ „ „	ir ,	„	<i>bâtir</i> , to build.
„ 3rd „ „ „	oir ,	„	<i>recevoir</i> , to receive.
„ 4th „ „ „	re ,	„	<i>perdre</i> , to lose.

† The students must know well the two auxiliary verbs before learning any other form, since no verb can be conjugated without the help of **avoir** or **être**.*

* As in public schools, pupils are acquainted with their Latin conjugations, they will do well to compare them with the French conjugations, as the latter have sprung out of the former.

I.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

138. Avoir, to have.

INFINITIVE.
PRESENT—Avoir, *to have.*
PAST —Avoir eu, *to have had.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.
 J'ai, *I have.*
 Tu as, *thou hast.*
 Il or elle a, *he or she has.*
 Nous avons, *we have.*
 Vous avez, *you have.*
 Ils or elles ont, *they have.*

PERFECT INDEFINITE.
 J'ai eu, *I have had, etc.*

IMPERFECT.
 J'avais, *I had.*
 Tu avais, *thou hadst.*
 Il avait, *he had.*
 Nous avions, *we had.*
 Vous aviez, *you had.*
 Ils avaient, *they had.*

PLUPERFECT.
 *J'avais eu, *I had had.*

PERFECT DEFINITE.
 Eus, *had.*
 Eus, *hadst.*
 Eut, *had.*
 Eûmes, *had.*
 Eûtes, *had.*
 Eurent, *had.*

PERFECT ANTERIOR.
 Eus eu, *had had, etc.*

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.
 Aurai, *will or shall have.*
 Auras, *will have.*
 Aura, *will have.*
 Aurons, *will have.*
 Aurez, *will have.*
 Auront, *will have.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.
 Aurai eu, *will have had, etc.*

PARTICIPLES.
PRESENT—Ayant, *having.*
PAST —Eu, *had.*

IMPERATIVE.
 —
 Aie, *have (thou).*
 Qu'il ait, *let him have.*
 Ayons, *let us have.*
 Ayez, *have ye.*
 Qu'ils aient, *let them have.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE.
 Que j'aie, *that I may have.*
 Que tu aies, *that thou mayest have.*
 Qu'il ait, *that he may have.*
 Que nous ayons, *that we may have.*
 Que vous ayez, *that you may have.*
 Qu'ils aient, *that they may have.*

PERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).
 Que j'aie eu, *that I may have, etc.*

IMPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).
 Eusse, *might have.*
 Eusses, *mightest have.*
 Eût, *might have.*
 Eussions, *might have.*
 Eussiez, *might have.*
 Eussent, *might have.*

PLUPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).
 Eusse eu, *might have had, etc.*

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.
 Aurais, *would or should have.*
 Aurais, *wouldst have.*
 Aurait, *would have.*
 Aurions, *would have.*
 Auriez, *would have.*
 Auraient, *would have.*

CONDITIONAL PAST.
 Aurais eu, *would have had, etc.*

It will be easy to see my reason for altering the order of the tenses, given in most French grammars, when we come to the regular forms of conjugation.

* As the compound tenses are formed by merely adding the past participle to the simple tenses, they will easily be learned. Besides, since the pronouns are not parts of a verb, but the translation of the English pronouns, I will omit them in conjugating the following verbs.

139. Être, to be.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT—Être, *to be.*
 PAST —Avoir été, *to have been.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Suis, *am.*
 Es, *art.*
 Est, *is.*
 Sommes, *are.*
 Êtes, *are.*
 Sont, *are.*

PERFECT INDEFINITE.

Ai été, *have been, etc.*

IMPERFECT.

Étais, *was.*
 Étais, *wast.*
 Était, *was.*
 Étions, *were.*
 Étiez, *were.*
 Étaient, *were.*

PLUPERFECT.

Avais été, *had been, etc.*

PERFECT DEFINITE.

Fus, *was.*
 Fus, *wast.*
 Fut, *was.*
 Fûmes, *were.*
 Fûtes, *were.*
 Furent, *were.*

PERFECT ANTERIOR.

Eus été, *had been, etc.*

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Serai, *will or shall be.*
 Seras, *will be.*
 Sera, *will be.*
 Serons, *will be.*
 Serez, *will be.*
 Seront, *will be.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

Aurai été, *shall have been, etc.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT—Êtant, *being.*
 PAST —Été, *been.*

IMPERATIVE.

—
 Sois, *be (thou).*
 Qu'il soit, *let him be.*
 Soyons, *let us be.*
 Soyez, *be ye.*
 Qu'ils soient, *let them be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE.

Sois, *may be.*
 Sois, *mayest be.*
 Soit, *may be.*
 Soyons, *may be.*
 Soyez, *may be.*
 Soient, *may be.*

PERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).

Aie été, *may have been, etc.*

IMPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).

Fusse, *might be.*
 Fusses, *mightest be.*
 Fût, *might be.*
 Fussions, *might be.*
 Fussiez, *might be.*
 Fussent, *might be.*

PLUPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).

Eusse été, *might have been, etc.*

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

Serais, *should or would be.*
 Serais, *wouldst be.*
 Serait, *would be.*
 Serions, *would be.*
 Seriez, *would be.*
 Seraient, *would be.*

CONDITIONAL PAST.

Aurais été, *should have been, etc.*

Root and Terminations in Verbs.

140. The **root** of a verb is the part which does not change. The **termination** varies according to the **mood**, the **tense**, the **number**, and the **person**. In *porter, je porte, nous portâmes, vous porterez*, the root is **port**, and the terminations are **er, e, âmes,erez**.

Primitive and Derivative Tenses.

141. **Primitive** tenses serve to form the others. They are : The **Present Infinitive**, the **Present Participle**, the **Past Participle**, the **Present Indicative**, and the **Perfect Definite**.

Derivative tenses are formed from the **Primitive**.

N.B.—It is most important to know the five primitive tenses of verbs and the formation of their derivatives, to be able to conjugate French verbs.

We may, however, admit of only **three** primitive tenses, as is shown in the following tables : **Present Infinitive**, **Present Participle**, **Past Participle**.

As the root does not change in verbs, I shall first give the terminations of each tense, pointing out, by means of arrows, how the tenses are formed one from another, and showing that the primitive tenses form, in reality, only the **Present Indicative**, **Imperfect**, **Perfect Definite**, and **Future Absolute**, which, in their turn, form the **Imperative**, the **Present and Imperfect Subjunctive**, and the **Present Conditional** in a very regular way. Then in a second table a verb will be conjugated in all its simple tenses.

FIRST CLASS OR CONJUGATION.

142. Table showing the Form of Each Tense.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PAST
er.	ant.	6.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.	IMPERATIVE.
er + e	 +
" es	 e
" e	 e +
ant + o s	 ons
" ez	 ez
" ent	 ent
	 ent
IMPERFECT.	SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE.
ant + ais	 e
" ais	 es
" ait	 e
" ions	 ions
" iez	 iez
" aient	 ent

PERFECT DEFINITE.	IMPERFECT (SUBJ)
6 + ai	 asse
" as	 asses
" a	 ât
" âmes	 assions
" âtes	 assiez
" èrent	 assent

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	CONDITIONAL PRESENT.
er + erai	 erais
" eras	 erais
" era	 erait
" erons	 erions
" erez	 eriez
" eront	 eraient

143. Example of a Verb of the First Class.

PORTER, to carry.

INFINITIVE PRESENT. Port er.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT. Port ant.	PARTICIPLE PAST. Port é.
--	---	------------------------------------

INDICATIVE PRESENT. or ———— + port e (<i>carry or am carrying</i>) „ port es (<i>carriest or art carrying, etc.</i>) „ port e ant ———— + port ons „ port ez „ port ent IMPERFECT. ant ———— + port ais (<i>was carrying, etc.</i>) „ port ais „ port ait „ port ions „ port iez „ port aient PERFECT DEFINITE. é ———— + port ai (<i>carried or did carry, etc.</i>) „ port as „ port a „ port âmes „ port âtes „ port érent FUTURE ABSOLUTE. or ———— + port erai (<i>shall carry or will carry, etc.</i>) „ port eras „ port era „ port erons „ port erez „ port eront	IMPERATIVE. + port e (<i>carry (thou), etc.</i>) port e + port ons + port ez port ent SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE + port e (<i>may carry</i>) port es port e + port ions + port iez port ent IMPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE). + port asse (<i>might carry</i>) port asses port ât port assions port assiez port assent CONDITIONAL PRESENT. + port erais (<i>should or would carry</i>) port erais port erait port erions port eriez port eraient
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COMPOUND TENSES.

PERFECT INDEFINITE. J'ai port é, I have carried, etc. PERFECT ANTERIOR. J'eus port é, I had carried, etc. FUTURE ANTERIOR. J'aurai port é, I shall have carried, etc. PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE: J'avais port é, I had carried, etc.	PERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE). Que j'aie port é, that I may have, etc. PLUPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE). Que j'eusse port é, that I might have, etc. CONDITIONAL ANTERIOR. J'aurais port é, I should have carried, etc.
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144. There is, in the first class, only **one** verb, which differs in its terminations, in the **indicative present** and the **imperative**. It is **aller**, to go, conjugated further on in its irregular tenses and persons.

✍ Before learning any more verbs, notice the following remarks .

- (a) When a first person singular ends with **e**, the second ends with **es**, and the third with **e**, except the third person singular of the **imperfect subjunctive**, which always ends with a **t** (**e, es, e**).
- (b) When a first person singular ends with **s**, the second has **s**, and the third **t**. Sometimes in the fourth class the third person singular terminates with **d** or **o** (**s, s, t, d** or **o**).
- (c) When the first person singular ends with **ai**, the second ends with **as**, the third with **a** (**ai, as, a**).

145. Invariable Terminations of Some Tenses.

Present Participle,	<i>ant.</i>
Imperfect Indicative,	<i>ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient.</i>
Future,	<i>rai, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.</i>
Conditional,	<i>rais, rais, rait, rions, riez, raient.</i>
Present Subjunctive,	<i>e, es, e, ions, iez, ent.</i>
Imperfect Subjunctive,	<i>sses, sses, t, ssions, ssiez, ssent.</i>

146. Verb **Aller**, to go.

REMARK.—All the tenses of this verb formed from the Infinitive are irregular. Remark also that the compound tenses are formed with *être*.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

vais, *am going, go, etc.*
 vas,
 va,
 ant...allons, } *regular.*
 „ ...allez,
 vont.

IMPERFECT INDEFINITE.

ant...allais, *was going, etc. (regular).*

PERFECT DEFINITE.

e'...allai, *went, etc. (regular).*

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Latin ire...irai, *shall go, etc.*
 iras, „

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

irais, *should go, etc.*

PERFECT INDEFINITE.

suis allé, *have gone.*

PERFECT ANTERIOR.

fus allé, *had gone.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

serai allé, *shall have gone.*

IMPERATIVE.

—
 va, *go thou, etc.*
 aille,
 allons, } *regular.*
 allez,
 aillent.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

aille, *may go.*
 ailles, „
 aille, „
 allions, } *regular.*
 alliez,
 aillent.

IMPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).

allasse, *might go (regular).*

PERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).

sois allé, *may have gone.*

PLUPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).

fusse allé, *might have gone.*

CONDITIONAL ANTERIOR.

serais allé, *should have gone.*

PLUPERFECT (INDIC.).

étais allé, *had gone.*

See Rule 167 (b), page 68.

147. Envoyer, to send, is irregular in the **Future absolute** and in the **Conditional present**.

Future absolute : *J'enverrai*, I will send.

Conditional present : *J'enverrais*, I would send.

Renvoyer, to send back, has the same irregularities.

148. Remarks upon some Verbs of the First Class.

(a) As the French **g** and **c** are pronounced hard before **a** and **o**, (as in the English words *go, gallop, copy, capital*), in verbs ending with **ger** and **cer**, in which **g** and **c** are soft, it will be necessary, in order to preserve the pronunciation of these letters, to place an **e** mute after the **g**, and a cedilla under the **c**, before **a** and **o**.

Then instead of *mangon*, it will be *mangeons*.

"	"	<i>manga</i> ,	"	"	<i>mangea</i> .
"	"	<i>percons</i> ,	"	"	<i>perçons</i> .
"	"	<i>perca</i> ,	"	"	<i>perça</i> .

(b) In French the letter **y** is generally changed into **i** before an **e** mute.

So instead of *envoye*, we shall have *envoia*.

" " *essayerons*, " " *essaierons*.

But write *essayons, essayions, essayâmes*.

(c) Verbs ending with **eler** or **eter** (not **éler** or **éter**) double the consonants **l** and **t** before an **e** mute: *appelle, appellerai*, from *appeler*; *jette, jetterai*, from *jeter*. But *appelé* and *jetions* with one **l** or **t**, because they are not followed by an **e** mute.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Acheter, geler, peler, harceler*, do not double the consonants **l** and **t**, but take the grave accent before **l** and **t** when these consonants are followed by an **e** mute (see remarks, page 2): *achète, gèlera, harcèleriez*.

Révéler has *révèle, révélais*, etc.; *répéter, répète, répétais*, etc.

(d) Verbs ending in **éger** keep the acute accent in all the tenses, even before a silent syllable.

Second Class or Conjugation.

REMARK.—We will, in this second class, as in the first, form the tenses on the same principles, and give at the same time an example of the fourth, in order to show that the second and fourth classes of verbs are alike in the formation of their tenses.

SECOND AND FOURTH CLASSES.

149. Formation of the Tenses.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

INFINITIVE PRESENT. PARTICIPLE PRESENT. PARTICIPLE PAST
2nd Class—ir. 4th Class—re. ant. 2nd Class—t. 4th Class—u.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.		IMPERATIVE.	
r-re	+ s	.....	.....
"	 s	.....	..... s
"	 t, 4th Class—t, d, c.	.....	..... c—t
ant	+ ons	.....	..... ons
"	 ez	.....	..... ez
"	 ent	.....	..... ent
IMPERFECT.		SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE.	
ant	+ ais	.....	..... e
"	 ais	.....	..... es
"	 ait	.....	..... e
"	 ions	.....	..... ions
"	 lez	.....	..... lez
"	 aient	.....	..... ent
PERFECT DEFINITE.		IMPERFECT (SUBJ.)	
i-u	+ is	.....	..... isse
"	 is	.....	..... isses
"	 it	.....	..... it
"	 imes	.....	..... issions
"	 ites	.....	..... issiez
"	 irent	.....	..... issent
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		CONDITIONAL PRESENT.	
r-ra	+ rai	.....	..... rais
"	 ras	.....	..... rais
"	 ra	.....	..... rait
"	 rons	.....	..... rions
"	 rez	.....	..... riez
"	 ront	.....	..... raient

190. Examples of a Verb of the Second Class,

FINIR, to finish.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PAST.
<i>Finir, to finish.</i>	<i>Finissant.</i>	<i>Fin i.</i>
INDICATIVE PRESENT.		IMPERATIVE.
1 ————— + <i>fini s</i> (<i>finish, am finishing, etc.</i>)		————— + <i>fini s</i> (<i>finish (thou), etc.</i>)
„ <i>fini s</i>		————— + <i>finis es</i>
„ <i>fini t</i>		————— + <i>finis ent</i>
ant ————— + <i>finiss ent</i>		————— + <i>finis ent</i>
„ <i>finiss es</i>		————— + <i>finis ent</i>
„ <i>finiss ent</i>		————— + <i>finis ent</i>
IMPERFECT.		SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE.
ant ————— + <i>finiss ais</i> (<i>was finishing, etc.</i>)		————— + <i>finiss e</i> (<i>may finish, etc.</i>)
„ <i>finiss ais</i>		————— + <i>finiss es</i>
„ <i>finiss ait</i>		————— + <i>finiss e</i>
„ <i>finiss ions</i>		————— + <i>finiss ions</i>
„ <i>finiss iez</i>		————— + <i>finiss iez</i>
„ <i>finiss aient</i>		————— + <i>finiss ent</i>
PERFECT DEFINITE.		IMPERFECT (SUBJ.)
1 ————— + <i>fini is</i> (<i>finished, did finish, etc.</i>)		 + <i>fini sse</i> (<i>might finish, etc.</i>)
„ <i>fini is</i>		 + <i>fini sses</i>
„ <i>fini it</i>		 + <i>fini t</i>
„ <i>fini lmes</i>		 + <i>fini ssions</i>
„ <i>fini ltes</i>		 + <i>fini ssier</i>
„ <i>fini irent</i>		 + <i>fini ssent</i>
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		CONDITIONAL PRESENT.
1 ————— + <i>fini rai</i> (<i>shall finish, etc.</i>)		————— + <i>fini rais</i> (<i>should finish, etc.</i>)
„ <i>fini ras</i>		 + <i>fini rais</i>
„ <i>fini ra</i>		 + <i>fini rait</i>
„ <i>fini rons</i>		 + <i>fini rions</i>
„ <i>fini rez</i>		 + <i>fini riez</i>
„ <i>fini ront</i>		 + <i>fini raient</i>

* The two *s*'s found in some of the tenses are perfectly regular, since they are in the Participle Present, *ant* only being changed.

and of a Verb of the Fourth Class.

—VENDRE, to sell.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PAST.
Vend re, to sell.	Vend ant.	Vend u.
INDICATIVE PRESENT.		IMPERATIVE.
je ————— + vend s (sell, am selling, etc.)		+ vend s (sell (thou), etc.)
„ vend t		vend e
„ vend *		
ant ————— + vend ons		+ vend ons
„ vend ez		+ vend ez
„ vend ent		vend ent
IMPERFECT.		SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE
ant ————— + vend ais (was selling, etc.)		+ vend e (may sell, etc.)
„ vend ais		vend es
„ vend ait		vend e
„ vend ions		+ vend ions
„ vend iez		+ vend iez
„ vend aient		vend ent
PERFECT DEFINITE.		IMPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).
ti ————— + vend is (sold, did sell, etc.)		+ vend isse (might sell, etc.)
„ vend is		vend isses
„ vend it		vend it
„ vend lmes		vend issions
„ vend ltes		vend issiez
„ vend irent		vend issent
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		CONDITIONAL PRESENT.
je ————— + vend rai (shall sell, etc.)		+ vend rais (should sell, etc.)
„ vend ras		vend rais
„ vend ra		vend rait
„ vend rons		vend rions
„ vend rez		vend riez
„ vend ront		vend raient

* When a 3rd person ends with d or o, the t is omitted.

151. Remarks on Verbs of the Second Class.

- I. Bénir, to bless.**—**Bénir**, besides the regular past participle **béni**, has also **béni**, which is only used when it means *consecrated* by a certain ceremony, as :

De l'eau bénite, holy water.
Des fleurs bénites, consecrated flowers.

- II. Haïr, to hate.**—**Haïr** takes the *tréma* *¨* in all the persons of every tense, except in the three persons of the singular of the Present Indicative: **haïs, haïs, haît**; and consequently in **haïs**, the second person singular of the Imperative.

- III. Fleurir, to blossom, to flourish.**—**Fleurir**, besides the present participle **fleurissant**, *blooming*, has also **florissant**, used in the sense of *flourishing*. In consequence of these two present participles, there are two forms for the Imperfect in the Indicative mood: **fleurissais**, *was blooming*; **florissais**, *was flourishing*.

152. Irregular Forms in Verbs of the Second Class.

N.B.—Supposing that the student understands thoroughly the formation of the different tenses in the second table, and the terminations given page 50 of some persons and tenses, there will be given in each verb only the first person singular of the irregular tenses, unless there are some further irregularities in the plural, which will be shown.

- I. Verbs ending in *entir***, like *sentir*, to feel; **rtir**, *partir*, to set out; **rmir**, *dormir*, to sleep; **rvir**, *servir*, to serve; lose the letter **i** and the **consonant** which precedes it in the singular of the Indicative Present: *sens, pars, dors, sers*. The rest is conjugated according to the principles.*

* The student would do well to conjugate some of the irregular verbs of this class, to ascertain whether he understands thoroughly the formation of their tenses.

- II.** Verbs ending in *vrir*, like *ouvrir*, to open ; *offrir*, like *offrir*, to offer ; have the terminations of the first conjugation in the Present Indicative, *e, es, e :* *ouvre, ouvres, ouvre ; offre, offres, offre*. Their past participles end with *ert :* *ouvert, offert* ; and their Perfect Definite in *is :* *ouvris, offris*.
- III.** Verbs in *enir* have all the tenses irregular which are formed from the Infinitive Present, as well as the Perfect Definite:
Tenir, to hold ; *tenant, tenu*.
 Indicative Present : *tiens, tiens, tient* ; 3rd person plural : *tiennent*.
 Future and Conditional : *tiendrais, tiendrais*.
 Perfect Definite : *tins* ; Imperfect Subj. : *tinasse*.
- IV.** *Tressaillir* (to start), *tressaillant, tressailli*, has *tressaille* in the Present Indicative.
- V.** *Acquérir* (to acquire), *acquérant, acquis*, has in the Present Indicative *acquiers, s, t, acquérons, acquères, acquièrent* ; Perfect Definite, *acquis* ; Future Absolute, *acquerrai* ; Subjunctive Present, *acquière, es, e, acquiérons, acquiériez, acquièrent*.
- VI.** *Courir* (to run), *courant, couru*, has in the Present Indicative *cours* ; Perfect Definite, *courus* ; Future, *courrai*.
- VII.** *Cueillir* (to gather), *cueillant, cueilli*, has in the Present Indicative *cueille* ; in the Future, *cueillerai*.
- VIII.** *Mourir* (to die), *mourant, mort*, has in the Present Indicative *meurs, meurs, meurt, meurent* ; Perfect Definite, *mourus* ; Future, *mourrai*. The compound tenses are conjugated with *être*.
- IX.** *Vêtir* (to clothe), *vêtant, vêtu*, has in the Present Indicative *vêts, vêts, vêts* ; Perfect Definite, *vêti*.
- X.** *Bouillir* (to boil), *bouillant, bouilli*, has in the Present Indicative *bous, bous, bout*.

When *bouillir* is used actively, it is generally preceded by *faire* :

I boil cabbages, je fais bouillir des choux

XI. *Gésir, gisant* (to lie), *ci-gît* (here lies), *ci-gisent* (here lie), are the only parts used.

XII. *Férir* (to strike), only in *sans coup férir* (without striking a blow).

XIII. *Faillir* (to fail) { only past participles } *failli.*

XIV. *Ouïr* (to hear) { *ouï.*

153. Third Class.

N.B.—Only verbs ending with **avoir** follow regularly this form of conjugation, the tenses of which are formed on the same principles as those of the three others.

THIRD CLASS.

154. Formation of the Tenses:

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PAST.
avoir.	ant.	u.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.		IMPERATIVE.	
avoir	+ ois	+	ois
"	ois	+	oive
"	oit	+	ois
ant	+ ons	+	ons
"	ez	+	ez
avoir	+ oivent	+	oivent
IMPERFECT.		SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE.	
ant	+ ais	+	oive
"	ais	+	oives
"	ait	+	oive
"	ions	+	ions
"	iez	+	iez
"	aient	+	oivent
PERFECT DEFINITE.		IMPERFECT (SUBJ.)	
u	+ us	+	usse
"	us	+	usses
"	ut	+	ût
"	ûmes	+	ussions
"	ûtes	+	ussiez
"	urent	+	ussent
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		CONDITIONAL PRESENT.	
oir	+ rai	+	rais
"	ras	+	rais
"	ra	+	rait
"	rons	+	raions
"	rez	+	riez
"	ront	+	raient

155. Example of a Verb of the Third Class.

RECEVOIR, to receive.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PAST.
Recevoir, to receive.	Recevant.	Reçu.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.	IMPERATIVE.
avoir ——— + <i>reç</i> ois (receive, am receiving, etc.) „ <i>reç</i> ois „ <i>reç</i> oit ant ——— + <i>recev</i> ons „ <i>recev</i> ez avoir ——— + <i>reç</i> oivent	 + <i>reç</i> ois (receive (thou), etc.) <i>reç</i> oive + <i>recev</i> ons + <i>recev</i> ez <i>reç</i> oivent
IMPERFECT.	SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT & FUTURE
ant ——— + <i>recev</i> ais (was receiving, etc.) „ <i>recev</i> ais „ <i>recev</i> ait „ <i>recev</i> ions „ <i>recev</i> iez „ <i>recev</i> aient	+ <i>reç</i> oive (may receive, etc.) <i>reç</i> oives <i>reç</i> oive + <i>recev</i> ions + <i>recev</i> iez <i>reç</i> oient
PERFECT DEFINITE.	IMPERFECT (SUBJUNCTIVE).
u ——— + <i>reç</i> us (received, etc.) „ <i>reç</i> us „ <i>reç</i> ut „ <i>reç</i> ûnes „ <i>reç</i> ûtes „ <i>reç</i> urent	+ <i>reç</i> usse (might receive, etc.) <i>reç</i> usses <i>reç</i> ût <i>reç</i> ussions <i>reç</i> ussiez <i>reç</i> ussent
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	CONDITIONAL PRESENT.
oir ——— + <i>recev</i> rai (shall receive, etc.) „ <i>recev</i> ras „ <i>recev</i> ra „ <i>recev</i> rons „ <i>recev</i> rez „ <i>recev</i> ront	+ <i>recev</i> rais (should receive, etc.) <i>recev</i> rais <i>recev</i> rait <i>recev</i> rions <i>recev</i> riez <i>recev</i> raient

REMARK.—**Devoir** and **redevoir** have **dû** and **redû**, with the circumflex accent in the Past Participle. The feminine has no accent: **due**, **redue**.

Remarks on Verbs of the Third Class.

156. The three following verbs form their tenses like the verbs of the second class :

INFIN. PRES.	PART. PRES.	PART. PAST	INDIC. PRES.	PERF. DEF.
Pourvoir , to provide Prévoir , to foresee Surseoir , to put off	pourvoyant prévoyant sursoyant	pourvu prévu sursis	pourvois prévois surseois	pourvus prévis sursis

157. Irregular Verbs of the Third Class, with their Irregularities.

INFIN. PRES.	PART. PRES.	PART. PAST.	INDIC. PRES.	PERF. DEF.
Assavoir , to sit <i>Fut.</i> Assiérai	asseyant	assis	assieds assieds assied	assis
Mouvoir <i>Fut.</i> Mouvrai	mouvant	mu	meurs <i>3rd pers. pl.</i> meuvent	mus
Pouvoir <i>Fut.</i> Pourrai	pouvant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> puisse puissions	pu	peux peux peut <i>3rd pers. pl.</i> peuvent	pus
Savoir , to know <i>Fut.</i> Saurai	sachant <i>Imperf. Ind.</i> savais <i>Subj. Pres.</i> sache valant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> vaille „ es „ e valions valiez vaillent prévalant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> prévale, es, e ions, iez, ent voyant	su	sais savons savez savent	sus
Valoir , to be worth <i>Fut.</i> Vaudrai	valant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> vaille „ es „ e valions valiez vaillent prévalant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> prévale, es, e ions, iez, ent voyant	valu	vaux vaux vaut valons valez valent	valus
Prévaloir , to prevail	prévalant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> prévale, es, e ions, iez, ent voyant	prévalu	prévaux	prévalus
Voir <i>Fut.</i> Verrai	voyant	vu	vois	vis

* **Savoir**, to know, is in Latin *scire*.

INFIN. PRES.	PART. PRES.	PART. PAST.	IND. PRES.	PERF. DEF.
Vouloir , to be willing, to wish <i>Fut.</i> Voudrai	PART. PRES. voulant <i>Subj. Pres.</i> veuille, es, e voulions, iez veussent	PART. PAST. voulu	IND. PRES. veux, x, t voulons, ez veulent <i>Imperative</i> veuillez *	PERF. DEF. voulus

* **Voulez** is used in the Imperative mood, in the sense of *Make up your mind, as; Wish it, and it will be done, voulez-le et ce sera fait.*

158. Defective Verbs of the Third Class.

INFIN. PRES.	PART. PRES.	PART. PAST.	IND. PRES.	PERF. DEF.
Déchoir , to fall off <i>Fut.</i> Décherrai	<i>none</i> <i>no Imperf. Ind.</i> <i>Subj. Pres.</i> déchoie, es, e déchoyions, iez déchoient	déchu	déchois, s, t déchoyons <i>no Imperative</i>	déchus

The compound tenses of **déchoir** take either **avoir** or **être**.

Échoir , to fall due <i>Fut.</i> Écherra	échéant <i>no Imp. Ind.</i> <i>no Subj. Pr.</i>	échu	échoit <i>and</i> échet <i>no Imperative</i>	échus
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The compound tenses of **échoir** take **être**.

Falloir , to be necessary (Impersonal verb) <i>Fut.</i> Il faudra <i>Condít. Pres.</i> Il faudrait	<i>none</i> <i>Imper. Ind.</i> il fallait <i>Subj. Pres.</i> il faille	<i>fallu</i> <i>Perf. Indef.</i> il a fallu <i>Pluperf.</i> il avait fallu	il faut <i>no Imperative</i>	il fallut <i>Imperf. Subj.</i> il fallût
--	--	--	-------------------------------------	--

(a) The verb **falloir** in the Indicative may be translated by **must**. It is easier to understand the forms of this verb by translating it as *to be necessary, it is, was, will be, would be, etc., necessary*, and the second verb in the **Subjunctive** or in the **Infinitive Present**:

Il faut que le maître ait de la santé.

The master must have health. (*Valeat possessor oportet.*)

Il faut mourir; we must die.

(b) The verb **falloir** is used to express **want, need, necessity, duty** :

Il me faut un habit, I want a coat.

Il faut qu'il travaille, he must work (it is his duty).

Pleuvoir, to rain. (See page 74.)

Haveir, to have again, is only used in the **Infin. Pres.**

Seoir, to become, has only the following tenses and persons :

Inf. Pres.	Part. Pres.	Ind. Pres.	Imp. Ind.	Future.	Condit.
<i>seoir,</i>	<i>seyant,</i>	<i>sied.</i>	<i>seyait.</i>	<i>siéra.</i>	<i>siérait.</i>
—	—	<i>siéent.</i>	<i>seyaient.</i>	<i>siéront.</i>	<i>siéraient.</i>
Subj. Pres. ; <i>siée, siéent,</i>					

159. Remarks on Verbs of the Fourth Class.

I. Verbs ending in **aindre, eindre, oindre, and soudre**, as : *craindre*, to fear ; *peindre*, to paint ; *joindre*, to join ; *résoudre*, to resolve, lose the letter **d** of the root in the Present Indicative and Imperative : *joins, joins, joint.*

II. Verbs in **ttre**, like *battre*, to beat ; *mettre*, to put, have only one **t** in the singular of the Present Indicative and the Imperative : *bats, bats, bat, battons, battez, battent ; mets, mets, met, mettons, mettez, mettent.*

160. Regular Verbs according to their Primitive Tenses and the preceding Remarks.

(With few exceptions.)

INFIN. PRES.	PART. PRES.	PART. PAST.	IND. PRES.	PERF. DEF.
Joindre , to join	joignant	joint	joins	joignis
Peindre , to paint	peignant	peint	peins	peignis
Résoudre , to resolve	résolvant	résolu	résous	résolus
Absoudre , to absolve	absolvant	absous*	absous	} no Imp. Sub.
Dissoudre , to dissolve	dissolvant	dissous*	dissous	
Connaître ,† to know	connaissant	connu	connais	connus
Croître , to grow	croissant	crû	crois	crûs
Croire , to believe	croyant	cru	crois	crus
Conclure , to conclude	concluant	conclu	conclus	conclus
Coudre , to sew	cousant	cousu	couds	cousis

* The feminine of **absous** and **dissous** is **absoute, dissoute**;

† See page 2 (c).

II. The Perfect Definite and the Perfect Indefinite both express a past time ; but the **Perfect Definite** requires that there should not be *one day* left of the period of time mentioned :

J'écrivis hier, la semaine dernière, l'an dernier,
I wrote yesterday, last week, last year.

It would not be grammatical to say :

J'écrivis ce matin, cette semaine, cette année,
I wrote this morning, this week, this year ;

because the day, the week, the year, have not yet entirely elapsed.

The **Perfect Definite** is used in a narration :

Les anglais perdirent Calais en 1558,
The English lost Calais in 1558.

III. The Perfect Indefinite is used for a past time entirely elapsed or not, or a time which is not distinctly specified :

J'ai étudié ce matin, I have studied this morning.
J'ai écrit hier, I wrote yesterday.
J'ai écrit la semaine dernière, I wrote last week.
Nous l'avons rencontré plusieurs fois,
We met him several times.

IV. The Perfect Anterior is used instead of the **Pluperfect** after *quand, lorsque, aussitôt que, dès que, à peine...que, ne...pas plutôt...que* :

Aussitôt qu'il eut fini son travail, il se retira,
As soon as he had finished his work, he retired.
Nous ne l'eûmes pas plutôt appelé, qu'il disparut,
We no sooner had called him, than he disappeared.
Nous avions déjà terminé, quand il revint (Pluperfect),
We had already finished, when he came back.

163. Subjunctive Mood.

The **Subjunctive Mood** is essentially the Mood of **doubt** and **uncertainty** under any form.

164. GENERAL RULE.—To know which tense of the **Sub-**

Subjunctive to use in a sentence, when this Mood is required, it is necessary to find out what would be the tense of the Indicative, if there were no reason for the use of the Subjunctive. Then put in French the tense of the Subjunctive corresponding with the tense used in English.*

165. Table showing the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood commonly Corresponding with those of the Indicative and Conditional.

INDICATIVE—CONDITIONAL.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Present (Indicative)	}	. . Present.
Future Absolute		
Imperfect	}	. . Imperfect
Present (Conditional)		
Perfect Definite	}	. . Perfect.
Perfect Indefinite		
Future Anterior		
Pluperfect	}	. . Pluperfect.
Past (Conditional)		
I do not think he is speaking,	}	<i>Je ne crois pas qu'il parle.</i>
I do not think he will speak,		
I did not think he was speaking,	}	<i>Je ne pensais pas qu'il parlât.</i>
I did not think he would speak,		
I do not think he spoke,	}	<i>Je ne pense pas qu'il ait parlé.</i>
I do not think he has spoken,		
I do not think he will have spoken,		
I did not think he had spoken,	}	<i>Je ne pensais pas qu'il eût parlé.</i>
I did not think he would have spoken,		

PARTICIPLES.

166. Present Participle.

(a) A **Present Participle** always ends with *ant*, and never changes.

* This is only a mechanical way of finding out the proper tense to use. See the rules of *Subjunctive Mood*, p. 24.

(b) Adjectives formed from verbs ending in **ant**, agree like any other adjectives.

The latter are easy to distinguish, as they give a quality, whilst the Present Participle expresses an action, as :

C'est une maîtresse tolérante (adj.),
She is an indulgent mistress.

Cette personne, ne tolérant (part.) *rien, est peu aimée*,
This person, who tolerates nothing, is little liked.

167. Past Participle.

(a) The **Past Participle**, without any auxiliary verb, follows the rules of adjectives, as :

C'est une dame estimée de tout le monde,
She is a lady esteemed by everybody.

(b) The **Past Participle**, conjugated with **être**, agrees with the nominative of the verb, as :

Ces jeunes filles sont aimées,
These young girls are loved.
Ces élèves ont été punis,
These pupils have been punished.

(c) The **Past Participle**, used with **avoir**, agrees with the accusative (direct object) of the verb, when this accusative comes before the verb in the sentence :

Les pommes que j'ai mangées (accusative precedes **mangées**).
J'ai mangé des pommes (accusative follows **mangé**).

(† For particular rules of the Past Participle, see page 86).

168. Intransitive Verbs which take *être* in their Compound Tenses.

Aller, to go.
Arriver, to arrive.
Choir, to fall.
Décéder, to die.

Éclorre, to hatch.
Entrer, to go in.
Mourir, to die.
Naître, to be born.

Venir, to come.
Devenir, to become.
Parvenir, to reach.
Revenir, to come back.

169. Intransitive Verbs taking either *avoir* or *être*.

Cesser , to cease.	Monter , to go up, to take up.	Rester , to remain.
Croître , to grow.	Partir , to set out.	Sortir , to go out, to take out.
Descendre , to come down, to bring down.	Passer , to pass.	Tomber , to fall.

(a) These latter verbs take *avoir* if they express an action at the time of its occurrence ; and *être* when they only express the state—i.e., the result—of an accomplished action, as :

Il a monté vingt fois dans sa chambre dans la journée (expressing the action),

He has gone up twenty times into his room during the day.

Il est monté dans sa chambre et il y est encore (expressing the state),
He has gone up into his room, and is there still.

(b) **Accourir** (to run to), **apparaître** (to appear), and **disparaître** (to disappear) take indifferently *avoir* or *être*.

(c) **Convenir** takes *avoir* when it means *to become, to be proper*; and *être* when it means *to agree*.

(d) **Demeurer** takes *avoir* only when it means *to inhabit, to spend a certain time*.

(e) **Échapper** takes both *avoir* and *être*. When it means *not to be understood*, it always takes *avoir*, as :

Le sens m'a échappé, the sense has escaped me ; I did not understand it.

When it means that something has been said or done by mistake, it is conjugated with *être* :

Ce mot m'est échappé, that word has escaped me ; I did not mean it.

Verbs Conjugated Interrogatively.

170. When a question is asked, the personal pronoun, subject of the verb, is placed in French after the verb, and joined to it by a hyphen :

Parlez-vous Français ? Do you speak French ?

171. If it is a compound tense, the pronoun is placed between the auxiliary verb and the Past Participle as in English, as:

Lui en avez-vous parlé ? Have you spoken to him about it?

172. The English words *do, does, did, will, would, etc.*, in a question are not expressed, as:

Do you give them to them ? Les leur donnez-vous ?

173. In the Present Indicative of the first and second classes of verbs, the *e* mute of the 1st person singular takes an acute accent, as:

Parlé-je ? Am I speaking ?
Ouvré-je ? Do I open ?

174. When the verb has only one syllable in the 1st person of the Present Indicative, as *mens*, from *mentir*, the question is then asked with *est-ce que*, and the subject is placed before the verb, as:

Est-ce que je prends ? Do I take ?

Not *prends-je ?* But say: *ai-je, suis-je, dis-je, sais-je, fais-je, vais-je, vois-je, dois-je, puis-je ?*

175. If a noun is the subject of an interrogative sentence, it is placed before the verb, and a personal pronoun of the same gender, number, and person placed after the verb, as:

Vos sœurs chantent-elles ? Do your sisters sing ?

Unless the interrogative sentence begins with an interrogative pronoun or adverb, as:

A qui sont ces livres ? Whose books are these ?

176. The question may be asked with *est-ce que* with almost every verb, specially when there is a wish to know the truth ; for *est-ce que* is an abbreviation of *est-ce vrai que*, is it true that, as:

Est-ce que ces enfants vont à l'école ?
 Do those children go to school ?

Est-ce que je puis apprendre le Français ?
 Can I learn French ?

Verbs Conjugated Negatively.

177. The negation in French, with a verb, is formed with two words. The first word **ne** always precedes the verb, or the auxiliary verb if there be one; and the second is placed after the verb or between the Auxiliary Verb and the Past Participle.

178. **Ne...pas**, **ne...point**, not; **ne...rien**, nothing; **ne...jamais**, never; **ne...nulle part**, nowhere; **ne...personne**, nobody.

179. Both parts of the negative are commonly placed before the Present Infinitive, as:

<i>Ne rien faire,</i>	to do nothing.
<i>Je ne fais rien,</i>	I am not doing anything.
<i>Je ne vois personne,</i>	I see no one.
<i>Vous n'allez nulle part,</i>	you do not go anywhere.
<i>Nous n'en parlons plus,</i>	we do not speak of it any more.

REMARK.—The particle **ne** is, properly speaking, the negative. The second word is only added to complete it. For instance, **pas** and **point**. These two nouns mean **step**, and a **dot**, a **point**. So when we say: *Je n'écrirai pas*, I will not write—that is, I will not take a step towards writing. *Je n'écirai point*, I will not write—that is, I will not move a bit, a dot, towards writing. This explains how it is that **point** denies more than **pas**.

Interrogative Verbs Conjugated Negatively.

180. In conjugating an interrogative verb negatively, the personal pronoun, which is the subject, comes before the second part of the negative:

<i>Ne parlez-vous pas ?</i>	Do you not speak ?
<i>Ne travaillerez-vous jamais ?</i>	Will you never work ?
<i>N'avez-vous rien vu ?</i>	Have you not seen anything ?

With **personne**, the pronoun, in compound tenses, precedes the Past Participle:

N'avez-vous rencontré personne ? Have you met no one ?

Passive Verbs.

181. The conjugation of a passive verb is nothing but the verb **être**, conjugated in all its tenses, followed by a Past Participle, which is used as an adjective, and agrees in gender and number with the subject :

Je suis loué, I am praised, I am being praised.

Nous sommes loués, we are praised.

Ces dames ont été louées, those ladies have been praised.

Ces enfants seront récompensés, these children will be rewarded.

Ces roses auraient été cueillies, those roses would have been gathered.

REMARK.—The French prefer the active voice to the passive. So they would say : *On me loue* ; *On nous loue* ; *On a loué ces dames* ; *On aura récompensé ces enfants* ; *On aurait cueilli ces roses*.

Pronominal Verbs (Reflexive or Reciprocal).

182. The verbs called pronominal, because they are conjugated with two pronouns in the same person, are :

(a) Reflexive, when the action done by the subject is reflected or falls back upon the objective pronoun, which really represents the subject, as :

Je me flatte, I flatter myself.

The action done by **je** (I) falls upon **me** (myself).

They are :

(b) Reciprocal, if the action is reciprocal, as :

Ils s'aiment, they love each other.

183. The pronouns used with reflexive verbs are :

Je me, I...myself.

Tu te, thou...thyself.

Il, elle, se, he, she...himself,
herself.

Nous nous, we...ourselves.

Vous vous, you...yourselves.

Ils, elles, se, they...themselves.

184. Reflexive verbs are conjugated like other verbs in their simple tenses, but take **être** in their compound tenses, as :

Se repentir, to repent.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Je me repens.
Tu te repens.
Il se repent.
Nous nous repentons.
Vous vous repentes.
Ils se repentent.

PERFECT INDEFINITE.

Je me suis repenti.
Tu t'es repenti.
Il s'est repenti.
Nous nous sommes repentis.
Vous vous êtes repentis.
Ils se sont repentis.†

IMPERATIVE.

Repens-toi.
Repentons-nous.
Repentez-vous.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Que je me repente.
Que tu te repentes, etc.

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

Que je me sois repenti.
Que tu te sois repenti.
Qu'il se soit repenti.
Que nous nous soyons repentis.
Que vous vous soyez repentis.
Qu'ils se soient repentis.

The other tenses are conjugated in the same way.

185. The negative and interrogative forms of reflexive verbs follow the same rules as any other verbs :

Negative :

PRES. INDICATIVE.

Je ne me repens pas, I do not repent.
Tu ne te repens pas, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

Ne te repens pas,
Ne nous repentons pas, etc.

Negative and Interrogative :

Ne me repentirai-je pas ?
Shall I not repent ?

Ne nous repentirons-nous pas ?
Shall we not repent ?

Ne me suis-je pas repenti ?
Have I not repented ?

Ne vous repentiriez-vous pas ?
Would you not repent ?

Ne se repentiraient-ils pas ?
Would they not repent ?

Ne se seraient-ils pas repentis ?
Would they not have repented ?

Impersonal or Unipersonal Verbs.

186. Unipersonal verbs are so called because they only have the 3rd person singular of each tense, which always begins with the pronoun *il*. This pronoun refers to no noun.

* Many verbs, reflexive in French, are not reflexive in English.

† As to the Past Participle, see Rule 83.

187. Example of an Impersonal Verb.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
<i>Pleuvoir, to rain.</i>	<i>Pleuvant.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
INDICATIVE PRESENT.		IMPERATIVE.
<i>Il pleut, it rains.</i>		<i>Qu'il pleuve, let it rain.</i>
IMPERFECT.		SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.
<i>Il pleuvait, it was raining.</i>		<i>Qu'il pleuve, that it may rain.</i>
PERFECT DEFINITE.		SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.
<i>Il plut, it rained.</i>		<i>Qu'il plût, that it might rain.</i>
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		CONDITIONAL PRESENT.
<i>Il pleuvra, it will rain.</i>		<i>Il pleuvrait, it would rain.</i>

The compound tenses are formed in the same way : *il a plu, il avait plu, il aura plu*, etc.

188. The Impersonal Verb *y avoir*, there to be.

This impersonal verb is nothing but the auxiliary verb **avoir** conjugated in the 3rd person singular, and preceded by **y** :

<i>Il y a,</i>	there is, there are.	<i>Il y a eu,</i>	there has, have been.
<i>Il y avait,</i>	there was, there were.	<i>Il y avait eu,</i>	there had been.
<i>Il y eut,</i>	there was, there were.	<i>Il y eut eu,</i>	there had been.
<i>Il y aura,</i>	there will be.	<i>Il y aura eu,</i>	there will have been.
<i>Il y aurait,</i>	there would be.	<i>Il y aurait eu,</i>	there would have been.
<i>Qu'il y ait,</i>	that there may be.	<i>Qu'il y ait eu,</i>	that there may have been.
<i>Qu'il y eût,</i>	that there might be.	<i>Qu'il y eût eu,</i>	that there might have been.

CHAPTER VII.

ADVERBS.—Accidence.

189. Formation of Adverbs.

(a) Adverbs are formed by adding **ment** to the masculine of an adjective, if it ends with a vowel ; or to the feminine, if the masculine ends with a consonant, as :

<i>Sage</i> , wise ;	<i>sagement</i> , wisely.
<i>Aisé</i> , easy ;	<i>aisément</i> , easily.
<i>Actif</i> , active ;	<i>activement</i> , actively.
<i>Heureux</i> , happy ;	<i>heureusement</i> , happily.

§ The following take an acute accent on the **é** before **ment** :

<i>Aveuglement</i> , blindly.	<i>Expressément</i> , expressly.
<i>Commodément</i> , conveniently.	<i>Importunément</i> , importunately.
<i>Communément</i> , commonly.	<i>Obscurément</i> , obscurely.
<i>Conformément</i> , conformably.	<i>Précisément</i> , precisely.
<i>Confusément</i> , confusedly.	<i>Profondément</i> , profoundly.
<i>Enormément</i> , enormously.	<i>Uniformément</i> , uniformly.

Impuni, unpunished, makes *impunément*, with impunity.

Gentil, pretty, „ *gentiment*, prettily.

(b) Adjectives ending in **ant** or **ent** change **nt** into **mmment**, as :

Constant, *constamment*, constantly.
Prudent, *prudemment*, prudently.

Except :

Lent, slow ; *lentement*, slowly.
Présent, present ; *présentement*, present, at present.
Véhément, vehement ; *véhémentement*, vehemently.

(c) **Bon**, good, makes *bien*, well ; **mauvais**, bad, *mal*, badly ;

petit, little, *peu*, little; the comparatives of which are *mieux*, better; *pis*, worse; *moins*, less.

190. Adverbial Expressions.

<i>à cheval,</i>	on horseback.	<i>d'ici,</i>	hence.
<i>à dessein,</i>	on purpose.	<i>de là,</i>	thence.
<i>à droite,</i>	on the right.	<i>de plus,</i>	besides, moreover.
<i>à gauche,</i>	on the left.	<i>de plus en plus,</i>	more and more.
<i>à fond,</i>	thoroughly.	<i>depuis peu,</i>	lately.
<i>à jamais,</i>	for ever.	<i>en bas,</i>	downstairs.
<i>à la fois,</i>	at once.	<i>en haut,</i>	upstairs.
<i>à la hâte,</i>	in haste.	<i>le lendemain,</i>	next day.
<i>à peine,</i>	hardly.	<i>par ici,</i>	this way.
<i>à pied,</i>	on foot.	<i>par là,</i>	that way.
<i>à présent,</i>	now.	<i>par terre,</i>	on the ground.
<i>après-demain,</i>	the day after to-morrow.	<i>peu à peu,</i>	little by little.
<i>avant-hier,</i>	the day before yesterday.	<i>près d'ici,</i>	just by.
<i>à la bonne heure,</i>	bravo, well done.	<i>point du tout,</i>	not at all.
<i>à la mode,</i>	fashionably.	<i>rien du tout,</i>	nothing at all.
<i>de bonne heure,</i>	early.	<i>tout à l'heure,</i>	just now, presently.
<i>à et là,</i>	to and fro.	<i>tout de suite,</i>	immediately.
<i>de même,</i>	in the same way.	<i>tout au plus,</i>	at most.
<i>de mieux en mieux,</i>	better and better.	<i>tout à coup,</i>	suddenly.
<i>de pis en pis,</i>	worse and worse.	<i>tant pis,</i>	so much the worse.
<i>dès lors,</i>	from that time.	<i>tant mieux,</i>	so much the better.
<i>d'où,</i>	whence.	<i>tant soit peu,</i>	ever so little.

Place of Adverbs.

191. Adverbs are generally placed after the verb, or between the Auxiliary Verb and the Past Participle in compound tenses, as :

Je le regrette beaucoup, I regret it much.

Je l'ai beaucoup regretté, I have regretted it much.

192. Adjectives used as Adverbs.

Bas,	low.	Chaud,	warm
Bon,	good.	Court,	short.
Cher,	dear.	Droit,	right.

Dur, hard.**Fort**, strong.**Froid**, cold.**Haut**, high.**Juste**, just.**Faux**, false ; etc.*Parlez bas*, speak in a low tone of voice.*L'orateur resta court*, the orator stopped short.*Il fait cher vivre*, it is dear living.

(See Appendix, page 106).

CHAPTER VIII.

PREPOSITIONS.—IX. Syntax.

193. The Prepositions **to, at, in**, are expressed by **à** before names of places, such as towns, villages, etc. :

To, at, or in Canterbury==à Cantorbéry.

194. **To, in**, before names of countries, are expressed by **en** :

To or in England, en Angleterre.

To or in France, en France.

195. (a) **Avant** (before) relates to time or order.

(b) **Devant** (before) means in front of, in the presence of :

Avant la fin du mois, je serai avant vous dans la classe,
Before (time) the end of the month, I shall be before
(order) you in the class.

Vous êtes toujours devant moi,
You are always before (in front of) me.

196. **En, dans** (in) :

(a) **Dans** is used only before common nouns preceded by an article or a determinative adjective :

Je suis dans la classe, I am in the class-room.
Je suis en classe, I am at school.

(b) In speaking of time, **dans** means **after** :

Il viendra dans huit jours,
He will come in a week hence.

(c) **En** expresses **duration** :

Il fera ce travail en huit jours,
He will require a week to do this work.

197. De is generally used to translate **with** after an adjective, a participle, or verb requiring in Latin the ablative case after them :

Remplissez ce verre de vin et d'eau,
Fill this glass with wine and water.
Il est rouge de rage,
He is red with rage.

198. From, since, referring to time, place, or people, are translated by **depuis**, and **to** or **till** by **jusque**, as :

Depuis le lundi jusqu'au mercredi,
From Monday till Wednesday.
Depuis Londres jusqu'à Dublin,
From London to Dublin.
Depuis l'aîné jusqu'au plus jeune,
From the eldest to the youngest.

199. Chez is in English **at, at the house of, at the shop of,** etc. :

Chez mon père, at my father's.
Chez le libraire, at the bookseller's.
Chez moi, chez vous, at my house, at your house.

Chez is sometimes translated by **among, with,** as :

Chez les Romains, among the Romans.
Chez les Chinois il en est ainsi, with the Chinese it is so.

200. (a) Vers, envers (towards). **Vers** refers to time and place :

Vers le quinze juin, towards the fifteenth of June.
Vers la ville, towards the town.

(b) **Envers** refers to behaviour, feeling, sentiment :

Il est poli et affable envers tout le monde,
He is polite and affable towards everybody.
Cet enfant est ingrat envers ses parents,
This child is ungrateful towards his parents.

201. Prepositive Expressions.

<i>à cause de,</i>	on account of.	<i>autour de,</i>	round about.
<i>à côté de,</i>	by the side of.	<i>au travers de,</i>	through.
<i>à l'égard de,</i>	with regard to.	<i>avant de,</i>	before.
<i>à travers de,</i>	through, across.	<i>en faveur de,</i>	in behalf of.
<i>au delà de,</i>	beyond.	<i>jusqu'à,</i>	as far as.
<i>au-dessous de,</i>	beneath.	<i>par-dessus,</i>	over.
<i>au-dessus de,</i>	above.	<i>quant à,</i>	as for, as to.*
<i>après de,</i>	near.	<i>vis-à-vis,</i>	opposite.

N.B.—Prepositions take the Infinitive Present after them, except the Preposition *en*, which takes the Present Participle :

Il aime à parler, he likes to talk.
Il sourit en parlant, he smiles while speaking.

REMARK.—(a) *By*, after a passive verb expressing “emotion of the soul and of the heart,” is translated by *de*, as :

Ces élèves sont aimés de leurs maîtres,
 These pupils are loved by their masters.

(b) *By* is translated by *par* to express an action of the mind or of the body, as :

Les Gaulois furent vaincus par les Romains,
 The Gauls were conquered by the Romans.

(c) *By* with quantities, as in *by the pound, by the bushel*, etc., is translated by *à* :

Le beurre se vend à la livre, butter is sold by the pound,
le drap au mètre, cloth by the yard.

* Do not confound *quant* with *quand*, when.

CHAPTER IX.

CONJUNCTIONS.—X. Syntax.

202. Que (that) is always expressed between two verbs, when the second is governed by the first, as :

Je crois que vous avez tort, I think you are wrong.

N.B.—The Conjunction **que** is followed by the Subjunctive Mood, only when the **first verb** requires that Mood after it.

203. Que is used in a sentence to avoid the repetition of *comme, quand, si, lorsque, puisque, quoique, attendu que, après que*.

Ex. :

Puisque vous êtes ici et que vous le voulez, j'irai,
Since you are here, and you wish it, I will go.

204. If que replaces **si** or a Conjunction requiring the Subjunctive, the latter Mood must be used after **que**, as :

S'il le croit et qu'il le veuille, je ne puis qu'y faire,
If he believes it, and if he wishes it, I cannot prevent it.

205. (a) Quoique, Conjunction (although), is written in one word.

(b) **Quoi que**, Pronoun (whatever), is written in two words.

The Conjunction **si** (if, whether) requires in French the Present, Imperfect, or Perfects of the Indicative :

S'il vient, if he will come.
S'il venait, if he would come.

206. (a) Donc, Conjunction (then, therefore), is used in a conclusion.

(b) **Alors**, Adverb (then), has reference to time.

CHAPTER X.

INTERJECTIONS.

207. Principal Interjections.

<i>Surprise,</i>	Ha ! ho ! quoi ! vraiment !
<i>Joy,</i>	Ah ! bon !
<i>Grief,</i>	Ah ! aïe ! hélas !
<i>Admiration,</i>	Oh ! ah ! eh !
<i>Aversion,</i>	Ho ! fi ! fi donc !
<i>Silence,</i>	Chut ! paix !
<i>Calling,</i>	Hola ! hé ! eh bien (well) !
<i>Encouraging,</i>	Allons ! courage ! bravo !

The Interjection *ô* precedes a noun or a pronoun : *ô homme ! ô mon père !*

208. Expressions of Exclamation.

<i>Au meurtre ! à l'assassin !</i>	Murder ! murder !
<i>Au secours ! au secours !</i>	Help ! help !
<i>Au voleur ! au voleur !</i>	Thieves ! thieves !
<i>Au feu ! au feu !</i>	Fire ! fire !
<i>Aux armes ! aux armes !</i>	To arms !
<i>En route ! fort bien !</i>	All right !

R U L E S

FOR THE

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—XI. Syntax.

209. The Subjunctive Mood is used in French :

- (a) After verbs expressing **doubt, uncertainty, fear, wish, will, surprise, interrogation** ; after **negative and impersonal verbs**, as :

Je doute, je désire, je veux, je ne crois pas qu'il vienne,
I doubt (whether), I desire, I wish, I do not believe
that he will come.

Pensez-vous, supposez-vous qu'il vienne ?
Do you think, do you suppose that he will come ?
Il faut qu'il vienne, he must come.

- (b) After **le seul, le premier, le dernier**, and **superlatives** followed by a **relative pronoun** or the adverb **où** :

Vous êtes le seul qui puisse faire cela,
You are the only one who can do that.

C'est l'homme le plus habile que je connaisse,
He is the most clever man that I know.

C'est le seul pays où je sois allé,
It is the only country where I have been.

- (c) After the following conjunctions :

Afin que (in order that), *à moins que* (unless), *avant que* (before), *en cas que* (in case that), *encore que* (although), *bien que* (although), *de peur que* (for fear that), *jusqu'à ce que* (until), *supposé que* (suppose that), *pourvu que* (provided that), *quelque...que* (whatever), *quoique* (although), *sans que* (without), *soit que* (whether).

210. USE OF THE DIFFERENT TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

I. When the principal verb is in the Present or in the Future, all tenses of the Subjunctive may be used.

- (a) The **Present** Subjunctive is used to express a **present** or **future** time :

Je ne crois pas, je ne croirai pas qu'il vienne,
I do not believe, I will not believe that he will come.

- (b) The **Perfect**, to express a **past** time :

Je ne crois pas, je ne croirai pas qu'il soit venu,
I do not believe, I will not believe that he has come.

- (c) The **Imperfect**, to express a **present** or **future** time with a **condition**, followed by an **Imperfect** :

Je ne crois pas, je ne croirai pas qu'il vînt, si vous lui écriviez, I do not believe, I will not believe that he would come, if you wrote to him.

- (d) The **Pluperfect**, to express a **past** time with a **condition** followed by a **Pluperfect** :

Je ne crois pas, je ne croirai pas qu'il fût venu, si vous lui aviez écrit, I do not believe, I will not believe that he would have come, if you had written to him.

II. When the principal verb is in the Conditional or in a past tense, the Imperfect or the Pluperfect of the Subjunctive is generally used :

- (a) The **Imperfect** is used, if the time is **present** or **future** with reference to the principal verb, as :

Je ne croyais pas qu'il vînt,
I did not think that he would come (future).

- (b) The **Pluperfect**, if the time is **past** :

Je ne croyais pas qu'il fût venu,
I did not think that he had come (past).

N.B.—Impersonal verbs expressing **certainty, probability,** require the Indicative Mood, as :

Il est évident que deux et deux font quatre,
It is evident that two and two are four.*

REMARK.—(1) The Imperfect of the Subjunctive must be used when the second verb presents the action in the very time it took place, as :

Je ne croirai pas qu'alors il eût raison sur ce point,
I will not believe that then he was right on this point.
Je ne crois pas qu'il mourût dans cette guerre,
I do not believe that he died in that war.

(2) When the first verb is in the Perfect Indefinite, and is followed by one of the Conjunctions **afin que, pour que, de crainte que, de peur que, bien que, quoique, encore que,** the second verb must be in the Present Subjunctive if it indicates a future time at the moment we are speaking :

Je vous ai écrit pour que vous veniez me voir,
I have written to you to come and see me.

211. PRESENT PARTICIPLE.—XII. Syntax.†

REMARK.—The Present Participle, used in English substantively, must be translated by a substantive in French, as :

La pêche est un passe-temps agréable,
Fishing is an agreeable amusement.
Mon ami aime la chasse,
My friend is fond of shooting.

* With a negative or interrogative verb, if there is no doubt or uncertainty implied, the Subjunctive is not used, as :

Je n'ignore pas qu'il est à Paris,
I am not ignorant of his being in Paris.

S'il agit ainsi, sait-il qu'il sera puni ?

If he acts so, does he know that he will be punished?

† See page 67.

PAST PARTICIPLE.—XIII. Syntax.***Past Participle of Intransitive Verbs.**

212. The Past Participles of Intransitive Verbs, conjugated with **avoir**, do **not** alter, because they cannot have an object in the accusative case, as :

Les trois heures qu'ils ont parlé,
The three hours during which they have spoken.

Some verbs are used as transitive and intransitive. In the first case they follow the same rule as active verbs.

Past Participle of Impersonal Verbs.

213. The Past Participle of Impersonal Verbs never changes :

Les longues chaleurs qu'il a fait,
The long heat that there has been.

Past Participle followed by an Infinitive.

214. When a Past Participle is followed by an Infinitive, it is necessary to find out if the object, which precedes the Past Participle, is governed by the Past Participle or the Infinitive. In the first case, the Past Participle follows the ordinary rule ; in the second, it does not change, as :

Je les ai entendus chanter,
I have heard *them* (accusative) when they were singing.
Je les ai entendu accuser par leurs ennemis,
I have heard their *enemies* accusing them (object of *accuser*).

215. The Participle **fait**, before an Infinitive, never changes, as :

Les exercices que le maître nous a fait écrire,
The exercises which the master has made us write.

* See page 68.

216. The Past Participle does not change, when there is an Infinitive understood after it, as :

Il a fait tous les exercices qu'il a pu, qu'il a dû, qu'il a voulu—that is, qu'il a pu, qu'il a dû, qu'il a voulu (*faire*, understood), he has written all the exercises which he has been able to do, which he ought to have done, which he wished to do.

Past Participle between two *que's*—*que* a Relative Pronoun, and *que* a Conjunction.

217. A Past Participle between two *que's* never changes, as :

Les livres que j'avais cru que vous m'enverriez ne sont pas encore arrivés,
The books which I had thought that you would send me have not yet arrived.

The first *que* is the object of *enverriez*, and not of *cru*.

Past Participle with *l'* or *en*.

218. The Past Participle does not alter if it has for object *l'*, meaning *cela*, or representing a part of a sentence, as :

Elles ne sont pas aussi instruites que nous l'avions pensé,
They are not so learned as we had thought (as we had thought that they were).

En cannot be in the accusative; in consequence the Past Participle never agrees with it.

Past Participle with *le peu*.

219. **Le peu** has two different meanings: it signifies only a small quantity, or it means want, insufficiency.

- (a) When **le peu** means a little quantity, it is a collective partitive (32), and it is the noun which follows it that bears the action of the verb, as :

Le peu d'attention que vous avez prêtée à cette règle a suffi pour vous la faire comprendre, the little atten-

tion you have given to that rule has been sufficient to make you understand it (it was a small amount of attention, but it was sufficient to make you understand the rule).

- (b) When **le peu** means **want, insufficiency**, the Participle agrees with it :

Le peu de peine que vous avez pris dans cette occasion est cause que vous n'avez pas réussi, the little trouble that you have taken on this occasion is the cause of your not having succeeded.

In this sentence—the trouble did not prevent your success, but the insufficiency of it.

Participles *coûté, valu*.

220. **Coûté** and **valu** do not change when they are used in their proper sense. They are then the Past Participles of **coûter**, meaning to cost (a price), and **valoir**, to be worth (in value), as :

Je regrette les huit cents francs que cette maison m'a coûté (cost), *parce qu'elle ne les a jamais valu* (been worth), I regret the eight hundred francs which this house has cost me, because it has never been worth it.

These Participles agree if they mean **caused, procured** :

Les peines que cette affaire m'a coûtées (caused, given).
Les faveurs que cette action m'a values (procured).

NOTE.—Bescherelles considers *coûter, valoir*, and *penser* as active verbs.

Past Participle of Reflexive Verbs.

221. As in pronominal or reflexive verbs the auxiliary **être**, used in compound tenses, has the meaning of the verb **avoir**, the Past Participle follows the same rules as transitive verbs :

Nous nous sommes blessés, we have hurt ourselves.

The second **nous** is the accusative, and, as it precedes the verb, the Participle agrees with it :

Nous nous sommes parlé, we have spoken to each other.

The second **nous** is the dative; the Participle cannot agree with it.

N.B.—The Past Participle of verbs **essentially reflexive**—that is, always following the reflexive form—agrees with the **nominative** :

Elles s'en sont allées, they have gone away.
Nous nous sommes enfuis, we have fled.

APPENDIX.

NOUNS.

222. (a) *Matin, soir, jour, an.* These four nouns express a limited space of time : *matin*, the first part of the day ; *soir*, the latter part ; *jour*, 24 hours ; *an*, 365 days.

(b) *Matinée, soirée, journée, année* are not limited. For instance :

La journée d'un ouvrier,

The day's work of a workman (it may be only 8 or 10 hours).

J'ai passé la journée à la campagne,

I have spent the day in the country (that is, from morning till evening).

Soirées last sometimes till four and five o'clock in the morning.

223. *Pays* (regio), ***campagne*** (rus), ***patrie*** (patria). ***Pays*** is sometimes used for *patrie*.

224. *Fonds*, soil, fund, money ; ***fond***, bottom ; ***fonts***, font.

225. *Mot, parole*, word. ***Mot*** is a word composed of "letters," and ***parole*** is the expression of that word. *Ex. :*

Je lui ai écrit deux mots,

I have written two words to him.

J'ai beau faire de vos belles paroles,

I don't care for all your fine talking.

226. *Jambe, patte*, leg ; ***bouche, gueule***, mouth. ***Jambe*** and ***bouche*** are used in speaking of human beings and of most animals having hoofs :

La jambe et la bouche d'un homme, d'un cheval, d'un bœuf,

The leg and the mouth of a man, of a horse, of an ox.

La gueule d'un lion ; la patte d'un chien,

A lion's mouth ; a dog's leg.

227. Temps, fois, time. **Temps** is the *tempus, tempestas* of the Latin. **Fois**, Latin *vices*. *La première fois* (primâ vice), the first time ; *deux fois, trois fois*, twice, three times.

228. Time=heure :

Quelle heure est-il ? What is the time ?

„ époque :

A cette époque tout le monde était libre,
At that time everybody was free.

„ pas : *Vous ne marchez pas au pas,*
You do not step in time.

„ mesure :

Elle ne chante pas en mesure,
She does not sing in time.

„ âge : *A votre âge c'est honteux !*
At your time of life it is shameful !

229. Box = boîte.

Box (*shrub*) = buis.

„ (<i>snuff</i>) = tabatière.	„ (<i>senry</i>) = guérite.
„ (<i>luggage</i>) = malle.	„ (<i>cartridge</i>) = giberne.
„ (<i>theatre</i>) = loge.	„ <i>on the ear</i> = soufflet.
„ (<i>carriage</i>) = siège.	„ (<i>country</i>) = pied-à-terre.
„ (<i>Christmas</i>) = étrennes.	Box (<i>poor</i>) = tronc.

230. Home (at home) : *Chez moi*, at my home.

Chez lui, at his home.

Chez elle, at her home.

Chez M., at M.'s home.

„ (foyer) : *Ô foyer de mes ancêtres !*
O home of my ancestors !

„ **Secretary** : Secrétaire d'État.

231. Party = parti : *Le parti républicain*,
The Republican Party.

„ (*evening*) = soirée :

Il y a eu plusieurs soirées,
There have been several evening parties.

„ (*dinner*) = dîner :

Il a donné un grand dîner,
He has given a dinner-party.

Party (company) = compagnie : *La compagnie, les invités.*

232. Right = droit : *Vous n'avez aucun droit à cet héritage,*
You have no right to this property.

„ raison : *Vous avez raison, you are right.*

„ **and left** = à droite et à gauche :

Allez à droite ou à gauche,
Go to the right or to the left.

233. Top = sommet : *Le sommet d'une montagne,*
The top of a mountain.

„ toit : *Le toit d'une maison,*
The top of a house.

„ haut : *Le haut d'un arbre,*
The top of a tree.

„ toupie : *Jouer à la toupie,*
To spin a top.

„ **to toe** : *De pied en cap,*
From top to toe.

234. Ball (dancing party) = bal.

„ (cannon) = boulet.

„ in billiards = bille.

„ round (gold, wood) = boule.

„ playing = balle.

„ and cup = bilboquet.

235. Bill (account) = mémoire.

„ (advertisement) = affiche.

„ (of fare) = carte.

„ in Parliament = projet de loi.

„ of birds = bec.

236. Board (plank) = planche.

„ (keep) = table.

„ (committee) = bureau, conseil.

„ (on board) = à bord.

237. Carriage (vehicle) = voiture.

„ (of goods) = port.

„ (appearance) = démarche.

238. Spring (season) = printemps.

„ of water = fontaine, source.

„ (jump) = saut.

„ in machinery = ressort.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

239. The **gender** of French nouns may be partly found out from

(a) Their Derivation.

Nouns derived from Latin masculine and neuter nouns are **generally** masculine. Those derived from feminine Latin nouns are **generally** feminine :

Le livre, the book.

Le royaume, the kingdom.

Le poids, the weight.

Le corps, the body.

La table, the table.

La voix, the voice.

La fleur, the flower.

La main, the hand.

(b) Masculine Nouns from their Meaning.

(1) Males. Except: *Recrue, sentinelle, Majesté, Grandeur, Altesse, girafe, panthère, grive, etc.*

(2) Trees. „ *Epine, vigne, ronce.*

(3) Seasons, days, months, metals, colours.

(4) Winds. Except: *Bise, brise.*

(5) Numbers and names used in the decimal system, such as :
Le mètre, le franc, le cube.

(6) Languages, such as : *Le latin, le français, etc.*

(c) Masculine Nouns from their Termination.

Nouns ending in **a, i, o, u, y**. Except: *Polka, véranda, foi, loi, fourmi, eau, peau, vertu, tribu.*

Nouns ending in	é.	Except:	<i>Amitié, moitié, pitié, inimitié.</i>
"	" abe.	"	<i>Syllabe.</i>
"	" able.	"	<i>Table, fable.</i>
"	" acle.		
"	" age.	"	<i>Cage, image, rage, plage.</i>
"	" aire.	"	<i>Affaire, chaire, grammair, paire.</i>
"	" asme.		
"	" âtre.		
"	" aume, ôme.	Except:	<i>Paume.</i>
"	" ège.		
"	" eme.	"	<i>Crème.</i>
"	" isme.		
"	" iste.	"	<i>Liste.</i>

Nouns ending with a **consonant.** Except: nouns in **eur, ion, son** (preceded by a vowel), and the following nouns: *clef, soif, moisson, chanson, leçon, mer, cuiller, souris, vis, faim, part, nuit, mort, forêt, fin, main, dent, croix, noix, voix, paix, toux.*

(a) Feminine Nouns from their Meaning.

- (1) Females. Except: *chaperon.*
- (2) Fruits ending in **e mute.**
- (3) Flowers " **e mute.** Except: *Narcisse, chèvrefeuille, chrysanthème.*

(b) Feminine Nouns from their Termination.

Nouns ending in	eur.	Except:	<i>Bonheur, malheur, honneur, cœur, cœur, labeur, équateur.</i>
"	" té.	"	<i>Comité, comté, côté, été, pâté, traité.</i>
"	" ion.	"	<i>Bastion.</i>
"	" son (preceded by a vowel).	Except:	<i>Poison.</i>
"	" ace.	Except:	<i>Espace.</i>
"	" ade.	"	<i>Grade.</i>
"	" aine.	"	<i>Domaine.</i>
"	" ane.	"	<i>Crane, organe.</i>
"	" ence.	"	<i>Silence.</i>
"	" ée.	"	<i>Colisée, lycée, trophée, musée.</i>

Nouns ending in ie.		Except : <i>Incendie, génie, parapluie.</i>	
"	" ole.	"	<i>Foie.</i>
"	" ière.	"	<i>Cimetière.</i>
"	" ime.	"	<i>Crime, abîme, régime.</i> [pole.
"	" ole.	"	<i>Rôle, pôle, symbole, pétrole, mono-</i>
"	" onde.	"	<i>Monde.</i>
"	" oupe.	"	<i>Groupe.</i>
"	" ure.	"	<i>Augure, parjure, murmure.</i>
"	" che.	"	<i>Porche, reproche.</i>
"	" se (preceded by a vowel).	Except : <i>Gymnase,</i>	
"	" ve.	"	<i>Glaive, fleuve.</i> [diocèse.
"	" lle.	"	<i>Intervalle, portefeuille.</i>
"	" sse.	"	<i>Colosse, carrosse.</i>
"	" tte.	"	<i>Squelette.</i>

Nouns ending in **ande, ende, ante, ente, ance, anse, ense, ape, appe, arde, aie, oue, ue, ine, inte, une, oule, rge, mne, arç** feminine.

240. Masculine and Feminine of some Nouns.

MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
Un cheval,	<i>a horse.</i>	Une jument,	<i>a mare.</i>
un bœuf,	<i>an ox, a steer.</i>	une vache,	<i>a cow.</i>
un loup,	<i>a wolf.</i>	une louve,	<i>a she-wolf.</i>
un taureau,	<i>a bull.</i>	une génisse,	<i>a heifer.</i>
un tigre,	<i>a tiger.</i>	une tigresse,	<i>a tigress.</i>
un cerf,	<i>a stag.</i>	une biche,	<i>a hind.</i>
un daim,	<i>a deer.</i>	une daine (pronounced <i>dine</i>),	<i>a</i>
un mulet,	<i>a mule.</i>	une mule,	<i>a she-mule.</i> [roe.
un chameau,	<i>a camel.</i>	une chamelle,	<i>a she-camel.</i>
un singe,	<i>a monkey.</i>	une guenon,	<i>a she-monkey.</i>
un lièvre,	<i>a hare.</i>	une hase,	<i>a doe-hare.</i>
un chat,	<i>a cat.</i>	une chatte,	<i>a female cat.</i>
un perroquet,	<i>a parrot.</i>	une perruche,	<i>a hen-parrot.</i>
un cochon,	<i>a pig.</i>	une truie,	<i>a sow.</i>
un bouc,	<i>a he-goat.</i>	une chèvre,	<i>a she-goat.</i>
un âne,	<i>a donkey.</i>	une ânesse,	<i>a she-ass.</i>

241. With many animals, such as *le hérisson* (the hedgehog), *le serpent* (the serpent), *le pigeon* (the pigeon), *la grive* (the thrush), *le merle* (the blackbird), *la souris* (the mouse), *la pie-grièche* (the magpie), etc., the distinction is made by adding the words **mâle** or **femelle** :

Le mâle de la grive ; la femelle du pigeon.

242. Nouns in **or**, representing men, have **ère** in their feminine : *ouvrier* (workman), *ouvrière* (workwoman) ; *laitier* (milkman), *laitière* (milkwoman).

243. Nouns with Different Meanings, according as they are Masculine or Feminine.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Crêpe, <i>crape.</i>	Crêpe, <i>pancake.</i>
livre, <i>book.</i>	livre, <i>pound.</i>
manche, <i>handle.</i>	manche, <i>sleeve.</i>
moule, <i>mould.</i>	moule, <i>mussel.</i>
pendule, <i>pendulum.</i>	pendule, <i>clock.</i>
somme, <i>sleep.</i>	somme, <i>sum.</i>
poêle, <i>stove.</i>	poêle, <i>frying-pan.</i>
souris, <i>smile.</i>	souris, <i>mouse.</i>
voile, <i>veil.</i>	voile, <i>sail.</i>

244. HOMONYMS

(i.e., Words with the same sound, but with different meanings).

Air, <i>air.</i>	alêne, <i>awl.</i>
aire, <i>airy, floor.</i>	haleine, <i>breath.</i>
ère, <i>era.</i>	amande, <i>almond.</i>
hère, <i>wretch.</i>	amende, <i>fine.</i>
haire, <i>hair-shirt.</i>	ancre, <i>anchor.</i>
ais, <i>plank.</i>	encre, <i>ink.</i>
haie, <i>hedge.</i>	arts, <i>arts.</i>

arrhes,	<i>guarantee-money.</i>	legs,	<i>legacy.</i>
autel,	<i>altar.</i>	lit,	<i>bed.</i>
hôtel,	<i>hotel.</i>	lie,	<i>drags.</i>
bas,	<i>stocking.</i>	lis,	<i>lily.</i>
bât,	<i>pack-saddle.</i>	matin,	<i>morning.</i>
bas,	<i>low.</i>	mâtin,	<i>mastiff.</i>
chaîne,	<i>chain.</i>	moral,	<i>moral.</i>
chêne,	<i>oak.</i>	morale,	<i>morals, morality.</i>
chair,	<i>flesh.</i>	pan,	<i>flap.</i>
chaire,	<i>pulpit.</i>	paon,	<i>peacock.</i>
chère,	<i>cheer.</i>	pic,	<i>pick-axe.</i>
cœur,	<i>heart.</i>	pique,	<i>pike.</i>
choeur,	<i>choir.</i>	pois,	<i>pea.</i>
comte,	<i>Count, Earl.</i>	poids,	<i>weight.</i>
compte,	<i>account.</i>	poix,	<i>cobbler's-wax.</i>
conte,	<i>tale, story.</i>	point,	<i>point, stop.</i>
cou,	<i>neck.</i>	poing,	<i>fist.</i>
coup,	<i>blow.</i>	poignet,	<i>wrist.</i>
coût,	<i>cost.</i>	poignée,	<i>handful.</i>
cour,	<i>yard, court.</i>	pré,	<i>meadow.</i>
cours,	<i>course.</i>	prêt,	<i>loan.</i>
court,	<i>short.</i>	prêt,	<i>ready.</i>
dais,	<i>canopy.</i>	ris-de-veau,	<i>sweetbread.</i>
dé,	<i>die, thimble.</i>	riz,	<i>rice.</i>
dessein,	<i>design.</i>	rit,	<i>rile.</i>
dessin,	<i>drawing.</i>	saint,	<i>holy.</i>
foi,	<i>faith.</i>	sein,	<i>bosom.</i>
foie,	<i>liver.</i>	seing,	<i>signature.</i>
fois,	<i>time (une fois, once).</i>	sain,	<i>sane.</i>
fond,	<i>bottom.</i>	sain-doux,	<i>lard.</i>
fonds,	<i>ground, fund.</i>	sel,	<i>salt.</i>
fonts,	<i>font.</i>	selle,	<i>saddle.</i>
guerre,	<i>war.</i>	saule,	<i>willow.</i>
guère,	<i>hardly.</i>	sole,	<i>sole.</i>
héros,	<i>hero.</i>	saut,	<i>leap.</i>
héraut,	<i>herald.</i>	seau,	<i>pail.</i>
lait,	<i>milk.</i>	sceau,	<i>seal.</i>
laie,	<i>wild squ.</i>	sot,	<i>foolish.</i>
laid,	<i>ugly.</i>	ver,	<i>worm.</i>
lé,	<i>breadth of cloth.</i>	verre,	<i>glass.</i>

vert,	<i>green.</i>	voix,	<i>voice.</i>
vers,	<i>versed.</i>	voie,	<i>way.</i>
vers,	<i>towards.</i>	voie,	<i>lake.</i>

ADJECTIVES.

245. The following adjectives in **ant** differ from the Present Participle :

ADJECTIVES.	PARTICIPLES.	ADJECTIVES.	PARTICIPLES.
Convaincant,	convainquant.	Intrigant	intriguant.
Extravagant,	extravaguant.	Suffocant,	suffoquant.
Fabricant,	fabriquant.	Vacant,	vâquant.
Fatigant,	fatiguant.		

The following adjectives end in **ent** :

Adhérent,	Différent,	Excellent,	Président,
Affluent,	Divergent,	Négligent,	Résident,
	Violent.		

246. *Warm, cold, hungry, thirsty, right, wrong, afraid, ashamed, sleepy, wanting* are translated by their corresponding nouns and used with **avoir**, as : *J'ai chaud, il a faim, nous avons soif, vous avez raison, ils ont tort, elles ont peur, cet enfant a sommeil, il a besoin de repos.*

247. Adjectives Similar in Form, but Very Different in Meaning.

Consommé, <i>completed.</i>	Consumé, <i>consumed.</i>
Continu, <i>continuous.</i>	Continuel, <i>continual.</i>
Matinal, <i>early.</i>	Matineux, <i>early riser.</i>
Oisif, <i>idle (people).</i>	Oiseux, <i>useless (things).</i>
Pluvial, <i>of rain.</i>	Pluvieux, <i>abundant in rain.</i>

Ex. : Eau pluviale, rain-water. Temps pluvieux, rainy weather.

248. *Consolable, inconsolable, intelligent, tempérant*, are said of persons only.

Déplorable, pardonnable, inestimable, tempéré, are said of things.

NUMBERS with reference to Time.

249. In expressing the time, the French always mention the hour first, then the divisions of the hour, which are connected with the hour by *et* as far as the half-hour :

Quelle heure est-il ? Il est six heures et dix minutes,
What o'clock is it? It is ten minutes past six.

Il était une heure moins un quart, it was a quarter to one.

After the half-hour, they connect the hour with the minutes by means of *moins* :

Il est six heures moins cinq minutes,
It is five minutes to six.

250. *Twelve at noon* and *twelve at night* are translated by *midi* and *minuit* :

Midi or *minuit et quart*, a quarter-past twelve.

251. *Ago* is expressed by *il y a* :

Il y a huit jours, a week ago.
Il y a quinze jours, a fortnight ago.

252. *This day week*, d'aujourd'hui en huit.
This day fortnight, d'aujourd'hui en quinze.
La semaine prochaine, next week.
La semaine suivante, the following week.

PRONOUNS.

253. When the following verbs are used in speaking of **persons**, the personal pronouns remain after the verb, because those verbs are followed by a preposition :

Accourir à, to come up to,	Penser à, to think of.
Courir à, to run to.	Prendre garde à, to take care of.
Recourir à, to have recourse to.	Prendre intérêt à, to take an interest in.
En appeler à, to appeal to.	Songer à, to think of.
Avoir affaire à, to have to do with.	Tenir à, to attach importance to.
Avoir égard à, to pay regard to.	Venir à, to come to.
Avoir rapport à, to be connected with.	Viser à, to aim at.
Avoir recours à, to have recourse to.	Voler à, to fly to.
Être à, to belong to.	Faire allusion à, to allude to.
Faire attention à, to pay attention to.	
Marcher à, to walk to.	

Ex. : Vous en appelez toujours à eux,
You always appeal to them.

Vous ne prenez pas garde à lui,
You don't mind him.

Nous ne pensons pas à vous,
We do not think of you.

254. With *abandonner, appeler, amener, conduire, envoyer, introduire, joindre, laisser, mener, monter, présenter*, if there are two personal pronouns which are objects of the verb, the one with a preposition follows the verb with *à*, unless the pronoun, in the accusative, is in the third person, as :

Nous vous livrerons à eux,
We will hand you over to them.

Nous vous les livrerons,
We will hand them over to you.

Pronouns used in Answering a Question.

255. The French, in answering questions, use a complete sentence, as may easily be seen by a few examples :

Avez-vous fini ? *Oui, j'ai fini.*
 Have you finished? Yes, I have.
Apprenez-vous la musique ? *Oui, je l'apprends.*
 Do you learn music? Yes, I do.
Les voulez-vous ? *Oui, je les veux.*
 Do you wish them? Yes, I do.
Est-ce Mademoiselle S. ? *Non, ce n'est pas elle.*
 Is it Miss S. ? No, it is not.

256. Do I not? Did we not? Will you not? Are they not?
 and such-like questions are translated by *n'est-ce pas?* as:

Ce livre est beau, n'est-ce pas ?
 This book is beautiful, is it not?
Il pleut, n'est-ce pas ? *Non, il ne pleut pas.*
 It rains, does it not? No, it does not.

Most answers may be made with: *Oui, Monsieur* or *Madame*.
Non, Monsieur or *Madame*.

257. Such English expressions as the following must be translated in French by an entirely different form: I am very ill. *Are you?*—He works very hard. *Does he?*—*Are you?* and *does he?* are expressed by *Est-ce possible? Est-ce vrai? Vraiment?* etc.

VERBS.

258. (a) *Aider quelqu'un* means to help, to assist somebody in his wants.

(b) *Aider à quelqu'un* means to give somebody physical assistance. *Ex.:*

Il l'aide de sa bourse,
 He helps him with his purse.
Il lui aide à porter son fardeau,
 He helps him to carry his load.

- 259.** (a) *Assurer quelqu'un*, to persuade someone.
 (b) *Assurer une chose à quelqu'un*, to get someone to believe a thing as true.
- 260.** (a) *Applaudir à*, to applaud, to clap one's hands.
 (b) *Applaudir quelqu'un*, to approve of what someone else says or does.
- 261.** (a) *Atteindre*, to reach.
 (b) *Atteindre à*, to reach with effort.
- 262.** *Avoir l'air*, to seem or to have the appearance, the look :
Cette femme a l'air fière, this woman seems proud.
Cette femme a l'air fier, this woman has a proud look.
- 263.** *Avoir beau*, in vain :
Vous avez beau dire, you talk in vain.
- 264.** (a) *Changer pour*, *changer contre*, are used indifferently.
 (b) *Changer en*, to convert into.
 (c) *Changer de*, to leave a thing for another :
Changer de conduite, to change one's conduct.
 (d) *Se changer*, to change clothes.
- 265.** (a) *Colorer*, to give, to receive a colour :
Le soleil colore les fleurs,
 The sun colours the flowers.
 (b) *Colorier*, to apply colours ;
Colorier un dessin, to colour a drawing.
- 266.** (a) *Commencer de*, to begin, is said of an action which will last :
L'orateur commence de parler,
 The orator is beginning to speak.
 (b) *Commencer à*, is said of an action which will have progress, increase :
Il commence à pleuvoir, it begins to rain.

267. (a) *Consommer*, to achieve.

(b) *Consommer*, to consume.

268. *Déjeuner, dîner, souper*, take *de* before things, and *avec* before persons.

269. (a) *Passer*, to spend time.

(b) *Passer chez*, to call on.

(c) *En passer par*, to submit to.

(d) *Se passer de*, to do without.

270. (a) *Penser à*, to think of.

(b) *Penser de*, to have an opinion about.

271. *Prendre garde de tomber*, to take care not to fall.

272. *Se rappeler, se souvenir*, to remember, take no preposition before their object, but take *de* before an Infinitive.

273. (a) *Servir à rien* expresses a present uselessness :

Cela ne sert à rien aujourd'hui ; ce sera utile demain.
It is of no use to-day ; it will be useful to-morrow.

(b) *Servir de rien* expresses absolute uselessness :

Des lunettes ne serviraient de rien à un aveugle.
Spectacles would be entirely useless to a blind man.

274. (a) *Repartir*, to set out again. It is conjugated like *partir*.

(b) *Répartir*, to share, to divide. It is regular, and takes *avoir* in its compound tenses. Pres. Part. *répartissant*.

(c) *Repartir*, to reply. It is conjugated like *partir* in its simple tenses, and takes *avoir* in its compound tenses.

275. (a) *Ressortir*, to go out again. Like *sortir*.

(b) *Ressortir*, to be under jurisdiction. It is regular. Res-
sortissant.

276. (a) *En vouloir à*, to have a grudge against :

Il lui en veut, he has a grudge against him.

- (b) *En faire accroire*, to impose upon one :
Il lui en fait accroire, he imposes upon him.
- (c) *En conter*, to hoax, to joke :
Il nous en conte, he is hoaxing us.
- (d) *En imposer*, to deceive :
Cet homme nous en impose, that man deceives us.
Imposer, to inspire respect :
Cet homme impose par son regard,
 That man imposes by his look.
- (e) *En avoir à quelqu'un*, to accuse, to tax someone with a thing.
- (f) *S'en tenir à*, to abide by :
Je m'en tiens à ce que vous dites,
 I abide by what you say.
- (g) *En venir aux mains*, to come to blows :
Ils en sont venus aux mains, they came to blows.
- (h) *S'en prendre à quelqu'un*, to quarrel, to lay the fault on someone :
Vous vous en prenez toujours à moi,
 You always lay the fault on me.
- (i) *C'en est fait*, it is all over.
- (j) *C'en est trop*, it is really too much
- (k) *C'en eût été fait de lui*, it would have been all up with him.
- (l) *Où en sommes-nous ?* Where did we leave off ?

277. (a) *Il ne fait que chanter*, he does nothing else but sing.

(b) *Il ne fait que de chanter*, he has just sung.

(c) *Faire envie*, to excite envy :

Sa fortune nous fait envie,
 His fortune excites our envy.

(d) *Faire plaisir*, to give pleasure :

Votre conduite nous fait plaisir,
 Your conduct gives us pleasure.

Faire attention, to pay attention :

Faites attention à ce qu'on vous dit,
Pay attention to what is said to you.

Faire une promenade, to take a walk, to go out :

Allons faire une promenade,
Let us go for a walk.

Faire une promenade à pied, à cheval, en voiture, etc. :

Voulez-vous faire une promenade à pied, à cheval ou en voiture ? Will you walk, ride, or drive ?

Faire mal, to hurt :

Vous me faites mal,
You hurt me.

(e) *Se faire*, to become :

Ces jeunes gens se sont faits soldats,
These young men have become soldiers.

(f) *Se faire à*, to get accustomed to :

Nous nous faisons à tout,
We get accustomed to anything.

To be, ought, should, would, aller.

278. To be, before an Infinitive, is translated in French by the verb **devoir**, as :

Je dois sortir, I am to go out.
Il devait parler, he was to speak.

279. Ought and should, used with **have** and the **past participle**, implying **obligation, duty**, are translated as in the following examples :

J'aurais dû parler, *Nous aurions dû écrire,*
I should have spoken. We ought to have written.

280. Would, the Imperfect and Conditional of **will**, is *je voulais, je voudrais*, etc.

281. Aller, to go. The use of this verb, in French, will be learned better by reading French than from rules given to explain it.

It would be rather difficult to explain grammatically the following sentence :

Je vais aller le chercher, I will go and fetch it.

282. Observe that *and*, after a verb of motion, is not expressed before an Infinitive.

283. *Aller* is also used in speaking of health ;

Comment allez-vous ? How are you ?

It means also to suit :

Cet habit vous va bien, this coat suits you well.

REMARK.—Many verbs in English used with a preposition have not any in French. Such are : *to approve of*, approuver ; *to seek for*, chercher ; *to ask for*, demander ; *to wish for*, désirer ; *to pay for*, payer ; *to look for*, chercher ; *to look at*, regarder ; etc.

ADVERBS.

284. (a) *Late* is generally *tard* :

Il est venu tard, he has come late.

(b) *Late* is translated by *en retard* when it means behind one's time, too slow, as :

Il est en retard, he is late.

Ma montre est en retard, my watch is slow.

285. *Auparavant*, before ; *alentour*, round ; *dedans*, in ; *dehors*, out ; *dessus*, upon ; *dessous*, under ; are adverbs. They are not to be confounded with the prepositions *avant*, *autour de*, *dans*, *hors de*, *sur*, *sous*.

286. *Plus* and *davantage*.—*Plus* is placed before adjectives or adverbs followed by *que*, or before nouns with *de*. But *davantage* never precedes an adjective or an adverb ; it cannot be followed by *de* or *que*, nor can it be used instead of *le plus*, as :

J'ai plus de prudence que vous,
 I have more prudence than you.
Vous avez de la prudence, mais j'en ai davantage,
 You have prudence, but I have still more.

287. Aussi, as ; si, so ; autant, as much ; tant, so much.
 The adverbs **aussi, autant** express a comparison. **Si** and **tant** express extension, as :

Nous sommes aussi fatigués que vous,
 We are as tired as you.
Nous avons autant travaillé que vous,
 We have worked as much as you.
Il a tant travaillé qu'il en est mort,
 He worked so much that he died from it.

However, with a negative, **tant** and **si** can be used to express a comparison, as :

Je ne suis pas si riche que vous,
 I am not so rich as you.
Rien ne lui plaît tant que cela,
 Nothing pleases him so much as that.

288. (a) Plus tôt, sooner :

Revenez plus tôt, come back sooner.

(b) Plutôt, rather :

Je mourrai plutôt que d'être ingrat,
 I will rather die than be ungrateful,

289. (a) Rien moins que, anything but :

Il n'est rien moins que sage,
 He is anything but wise.

(b) Rien de moins que, nothing less :

Il n'y a rien de moins vrai,
 There is nothing less true.

290. (a) De suite, in succession :

Nous avons tué trois perdrix de suite,
 We have shot three partridges in succession.

(b) **Tout de suite**, immediately :

Votre frère reviendra tout de suite,
Your brother will come back immediately.

291. (a) **Tout à coup**, suddenly, in a moment :

Tout à coup il tomba, suddenly he fell down.

(b) **Tout d'un coup**, all at once, at one stroke :

Il fit fortune tout d'un coup,
He made his fortune all at once.

292. **Non plus, aussi**.—*Non plus* answers a negative sentence, as :

Il ne le peut pas, ni vous non plus (nor you either);
Il le peut et vous aussi (and so can you).

293. **Oui, si**, yes.—*Oui* answers an affirmative question; *si* a negative.

294. **Pas and point**.—*Point* in a question implies doubt, or adds to the negative.

295. **Volontaire**, voluntary; **volontairement**, voluntarily; **volontiers**, willingly.

Suppression of *pas* and *point*.

296. **Pas and point** may be suppressed after the verbs *cesser*, *oser*, and *pouvoir* :

Il ne cesse de parler, he does not leave off talking.

297. **Pas and point** are always suppressed—(1) after *savoir*, used in the sense of *pouvoir* :

Je ne saurais le croire, I could not believe it ;

(2) with *goutte* and *mot*, the latter being used without a numeral adjective :

Je n'y vois goutte, I don't see at all ;
Il ne dit mot, he does not say a word ;

but say : *Il ne dit pas un mot* ;

(3) when *que* is used instead of *pourquoi*, as :

Que ne répondez-vous ? Why do you not answer ?

298. No more, no longer, not any more, not any longer, are expressed by **ne...plus** with a verb, and **plus de** with a noun, as :

Je ne parle plus, I speak no longer.
Plus de doute, no more doubt.

299. (a) Only, seulement.

(b) Only, but, nothing but, are generally translated by **ne...que** with a verb :

Je ne vois que lui, I see nobody but him.
Vous ne parlez que de cela, you speak only of that.

Ne used in French when there is no Negative in English.

300. Ne is used before the verb that follows *à moins que, de peur que, de crainte que*; after the comparatives formed with *plus, moins, mieux*; after *autre* and *autrement*, after *craindre, appréhender, avoir peur, trembler, éviter, empêcher, prendre garde que* :

Arrêtez-le de crainte qu'il ne parte,
 Stop him for fear that he should start.

Je tremble qu'ils ne viennent,
 I fear that they will come.

Prenez garde qu'il ne tombe,
 Take care lest he fall.

However, if *plus, moins, mieux, autre, autrement, craindre* and its synonyms are accompanied by a negative, **ne** is not used, as :

Je ne crains pas qu'il vienne, I do not fear that he will come.

301. When we wish that the thing should happen, ne...pas must accompany the second verb :

Je crains que ce voleur ne soit pas arrêté,
 I fear that this thief will not be arrested.

302. Doubt and nier used affirmatively have no negative with the second verb :

Je doute qu'il vienne, I doubt whether he will come.
Je nie que cela soit, I deny that it is so.

303. *Douter* used negatively or interrogatively requires *ne* before the second verb :

Je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne, I do not doubt that he will come.

304. *Nier* and *disconvenir* used negatively may take *ne* :

Je ne nie pas que cela ne soit, or *que cela soit* (Acad.),
I do not deny that it is so.

305. *Douter* and *nier* reject *ne*, if the fact spoken of is undeniable :

Personne ne nie qu'il y ait un Dieu,
No one denies that there is a God.

306. With *il y a...que* and *depuis que*, *ne* only precedes the verb, if it is in a compound tense ; and *ne...pas* is used if the verb is in a simple tense, as :

Il y a trois mois que je ne l'ai vu,
I have not seen him for three months.

Il y a trois mois que je ne le vois pas,
I have not seen him these three months.

PREPOSITIONS.

307. (a) *C'est à moi à...*, *c'est à vous à*, means : It is my turn to..., or : It is your turn to... :

C'est à moi à jouer, it is my turn to play.

(b) *C'est à vous de...*, *c'est à moi de...*, means : It is your duty, it is my duty to... :

C'est à vous de parler, it is your duty to speak.

308. The prepositions *à*, *de*, *en* are repeated before every word they govern, as : *J'ai voyagé en France, en Espagne, en Italie, en Allemagne et en Russie*.

309. (a) À la campagne, in the country;

(b) **En campagne,** on a campaign.

310. For, referring to time, is expressed by **depuis** if it means "since"; by **pendant** if it means "during"; by **pour** if it means "enough for," as:

Nous ne l'avons pas rencontré depuis trois ans,
We have not met him for (since) three years.

J'ai étudié pendant six semaines,
I have studied for (during) six weeks.

Il a de l'occupation pour quinze jours,
He has work (enough for) for a fortnight.

311. The English preposition on is not expressed by **sur**, unless it means **upon**:

On Thursday, *jeudi*.

312. À terre, par terre.—*Par terre* is said of what touches the ground, and *à terre* of what does not touch it:

Un arbre tombe par terre, et ses fruits tombent à terre.

313. (a) Au travers, through, takes the preposition **de**:

Au travers du corps, through the body.

(b) **À travers** takes no preposition:

A travers la forêt, through the forest.

314. (a) Entre, between two:

Il est assis entre son frère et son oncle,
He is sitting between his brother and his uncle.

(b) **Parmi,** among many:

Parmi les prisonniers il y avait un grec,
Among the prisoners there was a Greek.

315. (a) Durant, during, refers to the whole duration of time.

(b) **Pendant** refers to a portion:

Durant toute l'année, during the whole year.
Pendant l'année, some time during the year.

316. **Il y a** and **voilà**, there is, there are. The literal translation explains the use of the latter :

Voilà votre frère,
There is your brother. (*Vois-là*, behold there.)

317. (a) **Près de**, near, on the point of:

Il est près de tomber, he is near falling.

(b) **Prêt à**, ready to :

Il est prêt à tout, he is ready for anything.

[THE END.]

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